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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND EMPERORS.

Secret History of the Court and Government of Russia under the Emperors Alexander and Nicholas. By J. H. Schnitzler. 2 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

THE author spent part of his career in earlier life in the service of Russia, and passed four years in the country, during which period he was well estimated, but does not seem to have risen by imperial favour to aught which his ambition might aim at or covet. He asserts his impartiality, and perfect adherence to historical truth; and from the circumstances we have just noticed, as well as from the internal evidence of his work itself, we feel inclined to give more credit to what he relates, than to any recent publication respecting the Russian empire and rulers which we have seen. It is hardly worth pointing out that there have long existed influences of paramount force to induce the propagation of many falsehoods and misrepresentations on this subject; and that conspiracies on one hand, and subversion on the other, could have no other effects than to perplex the truth and mislead the world. Wherever such collisions occur, it is difficult to approximate, and impossible exactly to ascertain the real state of things. We are therefore the more obliged to Mr. Schnitzler for his temperate review of the remarkable period he has undertaken to illuminate; and recognising the fact that there are many secrets belonging to the epoch which no research can penetrate, we take this version of national history as, upon the whole, one as much to be relied upon as could be expected in the present day. It is certainly not preposterously one-sided and grossly exaggerated for political ends, but appears to be a fair and rational exposition, founded on the best documents which could be consulted, for just and calm observation.

It seems that the author has previously published a narrative of the striking affairs of 1825; but he tells us that they have not yet been sufficiently elucidated. A similar remark applies to the year 1829, and the close of the reign of Alexander. That great ruler is represented as having begun as a Prince of Peace; but being carried by the force of events away from his natural disposition, and beyond his pacific principles, till the resistless currents changed him into a warrior and a conqueror. His bent towards spiritualism, as evinced by his intercourse with the famous Madame Krudener; the want of that union in his marriage state which is needed to satisfy the mind with happiness (though beautifully atoned for at its close); and the misery of knowing to the very last how vile personal ingratitude, as well as a diffused patriotic discontent were banded together to revolutionize the country, and assassinate him, tell the tale of Shakspeare, how

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

"As is commonly the case (observes Mr. S.) with enthusiastic spirits, Alexander was sincerely religious; religion is the enthusiasm of the ideal; and though brought up by a philosophic grandmother, and by a liberal and almost free-thinking tutor, he was by no means exempt from the superstition which is so common among the Russians, even of the highest classes, where

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the external varnish of civilization frequently covers, without extinguishing, the vulgar prejudices and instinctive sentiments of the uncultivated man; besides, despite of culture, misfortune renders its victims superstitious; and, as we have seen, Providence had not spared sorrows to the man whose greatness all were ignorantly envying. He was continually occupied by dark presentiments; and in his present journey [i.e. to Taganrog] and all the circumstances connected with it, he found fatal prognostics prophetic of death."

To Taganrog he proceeded, and after several expeditions to different parts, his disease became fatal.

"On the morning of the 1st of December, the patient opened his eyes, and, though the power of speech was gone, he recognised all who stood around his bed."

"It may be conceived with what feelings Prince Volkonski and General Diebitsch, those faithful servants and attached friends of Alexander, watched his death-bed. The loss was irreparable to them, and its consequences to the empire were not easily to be calculated. This, however, was not their only subject of distress. Diebitsch was now in possession of a clue to the plot which had so long been weaving. Alexander was beyond the reach of the assassin's dagger; but he was not the only victim indicated by the revelations made to Diebitsch. It was necessary to act—to act with vigour, decision, and promptitude. His master not being in a situation to give orders, Diebitsch did not hesitate, on his own personal responsibility, to take such measures as the urgency of the case required. He was awaiting their effects; and he foresaw that the death, now hourly expected, might be the signal for a general outbreak."

"By an almost imperceptible sign, the Emperor bade his wife draw near. He once more tenderly pressed her hand, as if to bid her an eternal adieu. Then, relapsing into a lethargy, in a few moments he breathed his last sigh."

The Empress survived him only about five months. But in regard to public events:

"On the first of December, the morning of Alexander's death, a courier arrived at Taganrog with fresh intelligence. Captain Maiborodo made a communication, to the effect that it had been ascertained that the volcano which had long muttered was ready to burst forth. The horizon was dark: on every side were threatenings of the tempest; none could answer for the future."

"A fearful outcry, which doubtless originated in Russia, was quickly echoed through Europe, —'Alexander has fallen by assassination!' Such was the report spread abroad. 'His amiable qualities, his generous heart, his noble nature, did not suffice to preserve him from the fate of all his male predecessors down to Peter III.' Our readers know how largely that report was believed; and how long it was sought to be impressed. Ivan Antonovitch, Peter III. Feodorovitch, and Paul I. Peterovitch, all met a violent death; an end not less tragic seemed

"It has been with a view to the interest of truth and justice, that we have thought it right to enter into minute details even at the risk of wearying the reader. They can leave no doubt upon any mind. For why, if Alexander had been assassinated, should the fact be denied? The published account of the trials ensuing upon his death, has proved to the world that he was marked out for the assassin's dagger. Wherefore then deny it if he had fallen by its edge?"

reserved for the eldest son of Paul, but Providence willed that the crime should not be accomplished; and the memory of the best-intentioned of princes is not connected with so dark a fate."

The death of Alexander is followed by a graphic sketch of his next brother, Constantine, in Poland; and explanations of the remarkable incidents of his being proclaimed Emperor and resigning the throne, the accession of Nicholas, and the military revolt, the result of the conspiracies directed against the late Emperor; all which are deeply interesting. Constantine, it would appear, preferred his left-handed marriage and its enjoyments to the Sovereignty of Russia, and adhering to the compact made with his deceased brother, yielded the imperial crown and all its perils, to his next brother, Nicholas. It is not quite clear whether the latter was or was not aware of this arrangement; his mother, most probably, was.

The conspirators were taken by surprise by the unexpected death of the Emperor, whom they had prepared to murder in the ensuing year; and General Diebitsch's strong and immediate measures still more disconcerted them, and left the succession to the empire to take its course. The revolt was, nevertheless, imminently dangerous, sanguinary, and dreadful. The Prince Michael played a heroic part in quelling it:

"The Prince, though only just arrived from the fatigues of a long journey, to which were added those of his exertions in his visit to the barracks of his division, never left his brother for a moment; both he and the Emperor gave proofs of most heroic bravery."

"The fire was now serious; the shot committed horrible ravages, though there were only ten discharges in all. The 'Report' asserts, that, on the second discharge, the rebels dispersed, and were pursued by the chevalier guards into the Bassili Ostroff, an island on the other side the river, opposite the English quay; from thence they crossed the river, and were driven down the English quay, and the long street, Galernaia, parallel with it. There the further progress of many of them was stopped, and 500 prisoners were made on the spot. Numbers took refuge down bye-streets, in houses, and upon the frozen bed of the river. A large number forced their entrance into a house not far from the senate, and were there hemmed in and taken; others falling in their flight under the guns which were fired upon them, strewn the streets with their corpses. Many escaped to a distance, and, reckless and hopeless, joined gangs of robbers. About 150 individuals were seized during the night, and many of the instigators of the revolt were arrested; some delivered themselves up to justice. The marines and the grenadiers repaired again to their barracks, and cast themselves on the mercy of the Emperor whom they had braved."

"The exact number of victims has never been ascertained; for the bodies were collected with all possible speed and consigned to the waters of the Neva, cast in through openings in the ice, hewn for that purpose, and covered from all eyes by its thick crust. The most moderate calculations spoke of 200 killed, with 700 or 800 taken prisoners. Many persons present on the spot, simply from curiosity, or, perhaps, in the hope of pillage, were swept down by the cannon."

"The Empress, during the continuance of the conflict, surrounded by the most distinguished

ladies of the city, tremblingly awaited the issue. At the moment when Nicholas found himself compelled to open a fire upon the rebels, he had sent a message to inform her of the sad necessity; for he feared the effect upon her nerves, and wished to prepare her. When she heard the fire of the artillery, she cast herself upon her knees, bathed in tears, and remained in fervent prayer until they came to tell her that the revolt was crushed. At six o'clock the Emperor hastened to her side; a sad duty had kept him till then away. As soon as he had re-established the public peace, he went to visit, upon his dying-bed, the most illustrious victim of that terrible day, the Count Miloradovitch, and to thank him for his loyal efforts, and for the last service he had rendered to his country, at the price of his blood."

The Commission appointed to try the prisoners, and their confessions, it is well known, developed the history of that widely-extended conspiracy; and the reports published at St. Petersburg and Warsaw, revealed a most extraordinary condition in the social system of Russia. That much remained unpublished to edify another generation cannot be doubted. But from what has been stated it is evident that the conspirators were divided into two distinct classes, and for two very different objects—the one to secure salutary reforms—the other to murder the Royal family and convert the empire into a republic. Some of the statements curiously illustrate this:

"Alexander Bestoujeff had, during the night, quitted his place of refuge in the suburbs, and hastened, as he himself expressed it, 'to carry his guilty head to the Emperor.' Colonel Boulouff had also voluntarily surrendered himself."

"The young monarch himself conducted their first examination. It was scarcely day when Bestoujeff found himself almost alone in his presence; he whose eloquent and persuasive words had led to revolt half a regiment, to which he was himself a personal stranger, stood petrified before the proud eye of the sovereign, as he addressed him with the words, 'General Bestoujeff was a faithful servant, but he has left behind him degenerate sons.' When the Emperor asked him, 'Where were you on the day of the 26th?' he replied, 'Near your person, sire, and if you had shown any weakness I should have taken your life; but whilst your majesty exhibited such heroic bravery, I could not pursue my guilty purpose.'"

"But," pursued the Emperor, 'for such an enterprise as you undertook large resources and much aid were requisite,—on what did you count?'

"Sire, things of this kind cannot be spoken of before witnesses."

"Without heeding the danger he incurred, Nicholas led the conspirator into a private cabinet, where they conversed a long time."

"We are not informed whether Bestoujeff descended to the meanness of denouncing his associates: but it is sure that he expressed himself with perfect frankness, to which his august auditor replied by expressions of regret that such a man was lost to society. The colonel departed with tears in his eyes; the conference had the effect of making him feel the enormity of his crime."

"The autocrat had listened to salutary truths, though painful to hear; he had, moreover, found the same truths dispersed through various papers of the conspirators which had been seized."

"The impotence of the laws, the venality of the judges, the corruption of which the highest functionaries were guilty, the unparalleled injustice committed of late years, the punishments arbitrarily inflicted without sanction of law, were all at once revealed to him, and shewed him an abyss under which it seemed almost inevitable that social order should be submerged."

"All relating to the plot was fully revealed by

these papers; nothing remained hidden. Its ramifications, which extended over the whole empire, were exposed to view. From St. Petersburg general officers were sent to the army of the south, and to many points, to prevent a possible explosion. They were charged with the duty of hastily taking measures of security and precaution. Arrests were made; the captains of many regiments were changed; and several officers were charged to keep an eye upon their superiors, and to secure the obedience of the body of the army. Nicholas displayed extreme activity and vigilance. He was not eager to fix upon individuals imputations of guilt. Perhaps he had already discovered more than policy would permit him to avow. He manifested the utmost clemency, and pardoned, on the first sign of repentance, with a facility scarcely permitted to justice."

The entire account of the Secret Societies and their proceedings, which occupy a large portion of the second volume, will be read with profound attention. The future, as well as the past, may be implicated, if not in them, in other associations and plots which may succeed them, unless a wise government goes diligently on to redress grievances, and re-organize a purer system. Without the aid of the clergy the author considers this consummation to be impracticable. Many of the highest names in Russia and officers of superior rank were engaged in these various societies; but when they attempted union, such anarchy and weakness were introduced that, as we read

"It was high time to dissolve: some were tired of the constant renewal of the same quarrels; others recoiled at the sanguinary projects which remained no longer a mystery; others again,—and these were the real conspirators—felt the necessity of getting rid of those scrupulous, timid, irresolute men, (who may be false brethren, thought they) or whose alliance at least seemed more likely to prove dangerous than advantageous to them. Consequently, towards the end of February, 1821, after a short deliberation, the president declared, in the name of all the assembled deputies, that the *Union for the Public Welfare* was from that time and for ever dissolved. The regulations and all the other papers were committed to the flames."

"From that moment M. Tourgueneff no longer took any part in the secret societies; but the dissolution was only a blind on the part of the conspirators."

"Time, or Pestel's suggestions soon dispelled the scruples of Vassilkoff, the president of the committee, and on the first opportunity that occurred of executing their projects, he shewed himself ready for active measures. In 1823, the approach of the Emperor was announced to the 9th division, mustered in a camp in the neighbourhood of Bobrouisk, a fortress on the Borsino, in the government of Minsk (Lithuania). The Saratoff regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Schveikofski, one of the conspirators, formed a part of it. Mouravieff-Apostol, in concert with Bestoujeff-Rumine, built great expectations upon this circumstance. By the help of a few officers of that regiment disguised as privates, he designed to seize the monarch, the Grand-Duke Nicholas, who accompanied him, and Diebitsch, the head of the general staff; next, to excite the troops, collected in the camp, to rebel; to leave a garrison in the fortress, which might serve him as a place of refuge in case of any reverse, and to march upon Moscow, carrying with him all the troops quartered along the road."

"To effect a *coup-de-main* of such importance, it was necessary to have auxiliaries of every kind, but, among the superior officers, besides Schveikofski, nobody but Lieutenant-Colonel Noroff could be relied upon; consequently, an appeal was made to the zeal of Colonel Davidoff. Pestel

was asked for his advice, and Bestoujeff-Rumine even repaired to Moscow, to invoke the assistance of the conspirators, whom he supposed to be still in communication with each other, and to bring back a few young men willing to be his tools. No part of this plan succeeded. In the month of April in the following year (1824), Pestel himself concerted with the two friends a similar attempt, but without any better success. A false report had led them to expect that the Emperor Alexander would come, in the course of that year, to review the 3rd corps of the first army near the town of Belaia-Tserkoff. The following plan was then determined between them. During the evening of the day on which the monarch should alight at the pavilion situated in the park of Alexandria, belonging to the Countess Branicka, and at the moment the guards were being relieved, officers, disguised as common soldiers, were to rush into his apartment and kill him."

"Such was the ferment of the conspirators at first, that they resolved to raise a revolt immediately in the third corps (the eighth and ninth divisions of infantry, the third division of hussars, and the artillery of these divisions), and to march on Kiev, after having, of course, solicited the advice and assistance of Pestel; next, to send assassins to Taganrog, in order to plunge the empire into anarchy by the murder of Alexander, and to take advantage of the diversion in their favour which must then ensue. Artamon Mouravieff, the colonel in the guards, a personage of a very bulky body, and of a levity of character unfavourable to the proper discharge of the functions of a conspirator,—a man, moreover, whom the benevolent monarch had loaded with favours,—offered, if we can credit the report, to perform this horrible mission. 'He shall die by no hand but mine,' cried he with the voice of a fury."

"But they all replied to him: 'We want you for your regiment.' Moreover, several among the United Slavons had already taken upon themselves the performance of that hideous duty. Bestoujeff-Rumine claimed it for them, preferring to leave such a task to men of meaner rank, who, if needful, might be disowned or put out of the way. But Artamon Mouravieff, in an almost incredible fit of rage, and really, as he was termed by the chiefs of the committee, rather a boaster in crime than naturally wicked, persisted in refusing to listen to reason. At length, however, they pacified him, and agitation also gradually subsided among his friends. Schveikofski himself, the first cause of this tumult, entreated them not to sacrifice themselves on his account, but to wait for the favourable moment, as had been agreed upon."

"That moment was to be, when the troops were being reviewed by the Emperor Alexander at Belaia-Tserkoff (white church), which would probably take place in the month of May, 1826. Till then everything was to remain buried in the utmost secrecy, all meanwhile acting according to the extent of his power, or as occasion might serve. The essential point was to corrupt secretly the fidelity of the soldiers, and the conspirators expected to effect this, either by perplexing their minds by frequent conversations, or by exciting their discontent by arbitrary treatment and unreasonable demands. The artillery-officers set themselves to work with much zeal; but they were not very successful: the soldiers, keensighted in spite of their ignorance, wished to know, before they made any promise, whether, in what was required, there was anything contrary to their oaths or against the will of the Emperor."

"What an affecting simplicity! and how well it shows the character of those men, who can be misled from their duty only by deception! The diffusion of knowledge has been regarded by many princes with an evil eye; but, as we saw,

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the ignorance of the people is also accompanied with danger; and a question which still remains for solution, is, to know which of the two is the greater."

These insulated extracts, though belonging to different dates, will show something of the nature of these proceedings, which at length arrived at a fatal catastrophe for the conspirators, of whom a hundred and twenty-one, arranged in eleven or twelve classes, were brought to trial, and condemned to various punishments; but we reserve the details for another *Gazette*.

QUEEN MARY AND QUEEN ANNE.

Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland. Vol. XI. H. Colburn.

THE memoirs in this volume relate to the second Mary, wife of William III., and to her sister and successor Anne. The abilities of the former, and the weaknesses of the latter, are fully displayed, and the filial perfidy of both as fully illustrated. Mary is set much higher for talent than the ordinary estimate; and, on the contrary, her moral qualities are depreciated. During the six years that she was Queen Regnant, owing to the frequent and long absences of her husband in his campaigns, it may truly be said that the principal weight of governing fell to her share; and also that she was more capable of fulfilling the task than the belligerent and narrow-minded Dutchman to whom she was united, of whom the writer says:

"William could make repartees, which were not only rude, but brutal, to the queen; neither was his truth unsullied; but he possessed considerable shrewdness, and was a man of few words."

The quarrels of the sisters form a leading feature in the narrative, and nearly all the domestic and family scenes are of an equally disagreeable nature:

"The queen took up her residence at Hampton-Court permanently, for the summer, in the commencement of July. The manner of life led there by her and her spouse is dimly remembered by tradition. When the king used to walk with her across the halls and courts of that antique palace, he never gave the queen his arm, but hung on hers, and the difference of their size and stature almost provoked risibility. The king every day seemed to grow smaller and leaner beneath the pressure of the cares which his three Crowns had brought him; while Mary, luxuriating in her native air, and the pleasures of her English palaces, seemed to increase in bulk every hour. She took a great deal of exercise, but did not try abstinence as a means of reducing her tendency to obesity. She used to promenade, at a great pace, up and down the long straight walk, under the wall of Hampton-Court, nearly opposite to the Toy. As her majesty was attended by her Dutch maids of honour, or English ladies naturalized in Holland, the common people who gazed on their foreign garb and mien named this promenade 'Frow' walk: it is now deeply shadowed with enormous elms and chestnuts, the frogs from the neighbouring Thames, to which it slants, occasionally choosing to recreate themselves there; and the name of Frow-walk is now lost in that of Frog-walk."

"The pleasures of the Dutch monarch were not of a sociable kind; he neither loved the English nor English manners, but preferred Dutch smoking-parties, with closed doors, guarded from all approach by foreign soldiers, with pipes in their mouths, and partisans grasped in their hands. The daily routine of the life of William and Mary is only preserved in squibs and lampoons; among these manuscripts, deplorable as they are in construction and metre, some lost traits are found.

'HAMPTON-COURT LIFE IN 1689.

"Man and wife are all one, in flesh and in bone,
From hence you may guess what they mean:
The queen drinks chocolate, to make the king fat;
The king hunts, to make the queen lean."

Mr. Dean says grace, with a reverend face,
"Make room!" cries Sir Thomas Duppas;
Then Bentinck up-locks his king in a box,
And you see him no more until supper."

"This supper took place at half-past nine; by half-past ten, royalty and the royal household were snoring. If queen Mary had to write a letter or despatch at eleven at night, she could not keep her eyes open. The regal dinner-hour was half-past one, or two at the latest, and breakfast was at an hour virtuously early.

"Queen Mary, like every one descended from lord chancellor Clarendon, with the exception, perhaps, of her uncle, Henry, earl of Clarendon, indulged in eating rather more than did her good; her enemies accused her of liking strong potations. The elegance of her figure was injured by a tendency to rapid increase, on which the satires and lampoons of her political opponents did not fail to dwell; she was scarcely twenty-eight years of age when she became queen of England, but her nymph-like beauty of face and form was amplified into the comeliness of a tall, stout woman.

"Among the valuable collections of colonel Braddyll, at Conishead Priory, Lancashire, was preserved a very fine miniature of William III., delicately executed in pen and ink etching. It is a small oval, laid on a back-ground of white satin, surrounded with a wreath of laurel embroidered in outline tracery in his royal consort's hair, surmounted with the crown-royal. The frame is of wood, curiously carved and gilded, and at the foot is a circular medallion, radiated and enclosed in the ribbon of the garter, containing also, under a fair crystal, queen Mary's hair, which is of a pale brown colour, and of an extremely fine and silky texture. At the back of the picture, queen Mary has inscribed, on a slip of vellum, with her own hand—'My hair, cut off March 5th, 1688.' Under the royal autograph, is written 'Queen Mary's hair and writing.'

"The princess Anne was, at this time, living dependent on the bounty of her sister and brother-in-law, at Hampton-Court. Here she was treated, it is true, as princess, but was forced to owe to them the supply of the very bread she ate at their table. Her retirement from White-hall to Hampton-Court, for her accouchement, must have taken place in June, 1689."

A good deal of the most novel information is derived from Tracts in the British Museum, by Lewis Jenkins, who belonged to the household of Anne; and the account of the upbringing of her son, the poor boy-duke of Gloucester, his treatment by female attendants, governesses, and tutors, his precocious character, and the importance attached to his position, whilst his physical ailments forbade the expectation of long life, especially under the mistaken discipline and medical treatment to which he was subjected,—all these matters possess a curious interest, and their details show how much the destinies of nations and of their rulers may depend on "trifles light as air."

Mary's extreme fondness for her husband, warmly evinced in her letters to him during the Irish war against her father, and her own selfishness, are described as having swallowed up all her other natural affections. Her enmity to her father was not only seen in her rebellion, but in the destruction afterwards of his partisans and friends. Of her mother she was never known to make filial mention. Towards her sister her conduct was tyrannical and cruel. Her uncle Clarendon and other near relatives she persecuted. She waxed fat, and died young; and few could love or pity her.

The great political bearings of the period are

too generally known to tempt us into extract or discussion. They were filled with falsehood, intrigue, vacillation, conspiracy, imminent changes from day to day, as prospects varied, of continued revolutionary or Jacobite ascendancy. The turn of the balance hung upon the merest contingencies.

We may, however, in order to illustrate the work, select a few extracts relating to the hopeful heir of the throne, the son of Anne, doomed like her sister to have no son succeeding, as if their own ingratitude to their parent was to bear its punishment in this world. The *liaison* between William and Elizabeth Villiers was another retribution on the head of Mary. But to our extracts:

"The young heir of England, at this period, began to occupy the attention of his aunt, the queen, in a greater degree than heretofore. The princess Anne continued to reside at Berkeley House, as her town residence, while her boy usually inhabited Campden House, close to Kensington Palace. The princess had suites of apartments at Campden House for her own use, therefore it is evident that she occasionally resided with her son, although the entrée at Kensington Palace, open to him, was for ever barred to her. All the provisions for his table were sent daily from Berkeley House; these consisted of plain joints of meat, to which an apple-pie was added as dessert, but he was never permitted to eat confectionary. The predilection all young children take for the glitter and clatter of military movements, was eagerly fostered by his attendants, as an early indication of love of war; and to cultivate this virtuous propensity to the height, he was indulged with warlike toys in profusion, miniature cannon, swords, and trumpets, and, more than all, with a little regiment of urchins about his own age.

"The princess Anne, finding her son afflicted with the ague, in 1694, sent for Mr. Sentiman, an apothecary, and required him 'to give her a prescription approved of by her uncle Charles II.,' for, her royal highness said, 'it cured every kind of ague.' Mr. Sentiman had the recipe for the nostrum, which was a mixture of brandy and saffron; it made the poor child excessively ill, but did not cure him. Her royal highness had a great ambition to have her young son elected a knight of the garter, and soon afterwards sent him to visit the queen and king William with a blue band passed over his shoulder, to put them in mind that there was a blue ribbon vacant by the death of the duke of Hamilton. Queen Mary received her young visitor, but did not take the hint respecting the coveted garter, which she gave to the duke of Shrewsbury as a reward for having, after much political coquetry, agreed to become her secretary of state. The queen bestowed on her little nephew a gift much more consonant to his years; this was a beautiful bird, but it appears that the child had been rendered, either by his mother or his governess, expectant and ambitious of the blue ribbon; he therefore rejected the bird, and very calmly said, 'that he would not rob her majesty of it.'

"The poor little prince was evidently afflicted with hydrocephalus, or water on the brain, a complaint that often carries to the grave whole families of promising infants. Such was, no doubt, the disease that desolated the nursery of the princess Anne; very little was known regarding it by the faculty at that period. The symptoms are clearly traced, by the duke's attendant, Lewis Jenkins, who says, 'The duke of Gloucester's head was very long and large, inasmuch that his hat was big enough for most men, which made it difficult to fit his head with a peruke;' a peruke for an infant born in July, 1689!—it was then only Easter, 1694? The unfortunate child with this enormous head, is, nevertheless, described in glowing terms by his flattering attendant. After lamenting the diffi-

culties of fitting the poor babe with a periwig, because the doctors kept a blister in the nape of his neck, he continues, 'The face of the young duke of Gloucester was oval, and usually glowed with a fresh colour, his body easy, his arms finely hung, his chest full, his legs proportionable to his body, made him appear very charming; turning out his toes as if he had really been taught to do so. I measured him, and found his height was three feet four inches. Although he was active and lively, yet he could not go up and down stairs without help, nor raise himself when down.' How any child could be active and lively, in such a pitiable state, passes the comprehension of every one but Lewis Jenkins. 'People concluded it was occasioned by the over care of the ladies. The prince of Denmark, who was a very good-natured pleasant man, would often rally them about it; and Dr. Ratcliffe, in his accustomed manner, spoke very bluntly to Mrs. Lewen, his sub-governess, about it.'

"The young prince was chiefly managed by his governess, lady Fitzharding, lord Fitzharding, master of the horse to the princess his mother, and Mrs. Lewen. The Kingston quakeress, his wet-nurse, had likewise great authority in his household."

Whilst they did everything on earth to spoil him, his father took it into his head to make him hardy, and beat the poor invalid to force him to walk and run, when his heavy brain, seized with vertigo, brought him fainting to the ground: "when ever and anon, the suffering child craved the assistance of two persons to lead him on each side, especially when he went up and down stairs, his demand of support was treated as mere idle whim. Doubtless, the movement of the water, at such times, gave him vertigo; but the Prince of Denmark was either advised to treat the child's caution of retaining assistance near him under his agonizing infirmity as an effeminate caprice, or he had worked his temper up to violence. The princess shut herself up with her little son for more than an hour, trying to reason with him that it was improper to be led up and down stairs at the age of more than five years: she led him into the middle of the room, and told him 'to walk, as she was sure he could do so.' He obstinately refused to stir, without being led by, at least, one person. The princess then took a birch rod, and gave it to Prince George, who repeatedly slashed his son with it, in vain; at last, by dint of severe strokes, the torture made him run alone."

"The little invalid, who had never before felt the disgrace and pain of corporal punishment, ever after walked up and down stairs without requiring aid. The whole circumstance was revolting; for the difficulty is in general to keep a child of such age from perpetually frisking, in the exuberance of his animal spirits. Great, indeed, must have been the agony and confusion of the young prince's head, before this natural vivacity could be extinguished; nor could the struggle, induced by cruelty, have been likely to strengthen him, but, on the contrary, it would have greatly inflamed and aggravated a malady like hydrocephalus."

"Mr. Pratt, one of the chaplains of the princess, was his preceptor. 'After due consultation with the prince, her husband, the princess Anne considered that it was time that their heir should assume his masculine attire, seeing how active he was, and that his stiff-bodied coats were very troublesome to him in his military amusements (for nothing but battles, sieges, drums, and warlike tales afforded him recreation); the princess and prince of Denmark therefore ordered my lady Fitzharding, his governess, to put him into male habiliments, which was accordingly done on Easter-day.' Does the reader wish to know the costume of the heir of Great Britain, on Easter-day, 1694? His suit was white camlet, with loops and buttons of silver thread. He wore

stiff stays under his waistcoat, which hurt him—no wonder! Whereupon, Mr. Hughes, the little duke's tailor, was sent for, and the duke of Gloucester ordered a band of urchins from the boys' regiment, which he termed his horse-guards, to punish the tailor for making the stiff stays that hurt him. The punishment was to be put on the wooden horse, which stood in the presence-chamber at Campden House, this horse being placed there for the torment of military offenders. Now, tailor Hughes had never been at Campden House, and knew none of its customs; and when he found himself surrounded by a mob of small imps in mimic soldiers' gear, all trying, as far as they could reach, to pull and push him towards the instrument of punishment, the poor Welchman was not a little scared, deeming them freakish fairies, very malignly disposed towards him. At last, Lewis Jenkins, the usher, came to the rescue of his countryman. An explanation was then entered into, and the Welch tailor was set at liberty, after he had promised to amend all that was amiss in the stiff stays of his little highness."

"The young duke had a mighty fancy to be prince of Wales, and often asked Jenkins, 'Why he was not so?' The question was perplexing, since the princess Anne had solemnly charged lady Fitzharding, and all her son's attendants, never to make any allusion to his grandfather, king James II., or to the unfortunate prince of Wales, her brother; her child was not to know that they existed. Lewis Jenkins told him, 'It was not impossible but that, one day, he might be prince of Wales; and if he ever were, he hoped he would make him his Welch interpreter.'"

The death of Mary made a considerable alteration in the position of Anne and her child. Still how puerile and absurd was the course adopted towards the latter, till he sank into an early grave! A short conclusion, next week, will suffice for these details; so, for the present, we quit Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens."

SERIALS.

[We resume our notices of works issuing in numbers, and hope in time to clear our tables from the serious incumbrance of these publications, which have the three distinct characteristics of incipient, unfinished, and completed.]

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

OUR last notice of the new Libraries, Antiquarian and Scientific, recently commenced, and issuing periodically from the ample stores of Mr. H. G. Bohn, reminds us that we are debtors to numerous volumes of the Standard Library received since our last report of progress in that admirable series of standard works. Their high worth and low price have doubtless won their way to the humble shelves of hundreds who had never expected to be possessors of such a class of literature. The rate at which they are published would appear scarcely remunerative for a mere reprint, but no pains of revision, collation, enlargement, and translation have been spared to render the Standard Library worthy of its presumptive title. The whole issue moreover, published and promised, consists of the higher productions of genius and learning, including such names as Roscoe, Schlegel, Sismondi, Schiller, Goethe, Cox, Lanzi, Lamartine, Ranke, Beckmann, Burney, and Sheridan. The publications since our last notice are two volumes to complete Cox's *History of the House of Austria*, Lanzi's *History of Painting*, three volumes, Ockley's *History of the Saracens*, Schiller's *Historical Dramas*, Lamartine's *History of the Girondists*, two volumes, Machiavelli's *History of Florence*, Schlegel's *Lectures on the Philosophy of Life*, and the *Philosophy of Language*, and lastly, just received, the commencement of Ranke's *History of the Popes*, and very opportunely, as most good Protestants will

proclaim, seeing that thereby will be widely disseminated a knowledge of the means by which the tenets of Roman Catholicism are most successfully insinuated among a people; and knowing that, to be forewarned is to be forearmed. But from such topics we refrain, though fully alive to the growing conflict between Papacy and Protestantism. The conflict however with which we are herein concerned, is between a spurious or vitiated taste in reading, engendered by ordinary cheap publications, and the intellectual appetite for elevated truthful productions which the Standard Library is so calculated to excite, and satisfy. We have no fears for the issue.

The Clock House Farm. By W. R. Markwell. Nos. 1 and 2. Paris, Truchy.

It is a novelty to see an English serial published in Paris; and we are glad to observe, from the first two numbers, that it is likely to be no discredit to our literature. At present, with but a sixth part of the proposed monthly work before us, we shall only say that the story, as far as it goes, is clever, characteristic, and entertaining,—in the Pickwick school. The descriptions generally are very good.

The Greatest Plague of Life. Part VI. *The Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Good Servant.* London: D. Bogue.

WITH G. Cruikshank's illustrations, this clever production of the Mrs. Caudle genus has been brought to a judicious close, without being spun out to tire the reader, and evaporate the spirit of a good idea into weak gruel. And although, like all this class of writings, the satire is apt to lapse too much into caricature, it must be acknowledged that there are genuine observations of life, such as is described, good drawings of character, a whimsical appliance of ridicule to folly, and useful household and family lessons taught in this amusing publication. That silly mistresses must make indifferent servants, is a serious truth, though here ludicrously exemplified; and if the converse were rightly understood, it would add mightily to the comfort of thousands in our great metropolis, where servants have enough of temptations to lead them to go wrong, without being driven into it by the folly or ill-temper of their employers.

Whom to Marry, and How to get Married. Paris I and II. Same Publisher.

FOLLOWING up the preceding with clever illustrations by George Cruikshank, the writer has here entered into a new field of humorous satire, in the same tone, after the same manner, and in pretty much the same familiar gossiping phraseology. We are hardly inclined to say *decies repetita placebit*. The first number sets out better than it continues, for the subject of a fashionable young ladies' boarding-school has become too trite in caricature to be very entertaining. Neither is the moral end of this novelty so appreciable as that of its precursor.

Rowland Bradshaw, &c. By the author of "Raby Rattler." 8vo. Pp. 433. Sherwood and Co.

WITH a number of illustrations on steel, this serial put together forms a goodly volume. The story and characters are invented mainly for the purpose of enforcing great and true principles of national education, especially in art and design: to illustrate which subject the reader is led through all sorts of adventure, and among all classes of society. Of the execution we have merely to observe that it exhibits much variety and observation of life, and that the object in view is of the most meritorious description.

Murray's Home and Colonial Library. XLIX.

THE *Wayside Cross* is a romantic and adventurous Spanish tale of spirit and talent to interest the readers of fiction, illustrative of national circumstances.

CHINA. MISSIONARY PROSPECTS.

(Continued from our last.)

"1. Shanghai is the port of Soo-chow, from which it is distant about fifty miles—the metropolis of classic literature, of taste, and of fashion—the Oxford of China—a centre of influence, whence the rays of native philosophy are dispersed over the millions of educated Chinese.

"2. Looking beyond the events of the present time, and contemplating the possible extension of foreign intercourse with the interior, we regard Shanghai also as the key to Nanking, the old capital of the empire, and distant only about 200 miles.

"3. Again, it commands the entrance of the Yang-tze-keang, forming, by its junction with the Grand Canal, the vast central artery of wealth and commerce, which supplies life and warmth to the most distant extremities of the empire.

"4. Occupying a central position, midway on a line of coast running nearly 2000 miles from north to south, of all the free ports it approaches nearest to the present capital, Peking. It lies within fifty miles of the 32nd degree of north latitude, beyond which British vessels are prohibited, by treaty, from sailing within a distance of 150 miles from the coast.

"5. If the presence of foreign influence be deemed a valuable adjunct to its other advantages, Shanghai (as before intimated) already possesses an extent of commerce exceeding the united amount of all the other free ports, exclusive of Canton; and, as such, must become an important rendezvous for native merchants from the interior. The importance of this position for disseminating the Gospel through the interior, by means of a native agency hereafter, can scarcely be over-rated.

"6. Lastly, if we take a large view, and extend the eye of faith over the boundless expanse unexplored and unoccupied by Missionary labourers, we behold, in either of these two stations, the bright spot from which the light of truth might penetrate the darkness brooding over Japan, the Loo-choo islands, and the surrounding archipelago. To the south-east lie the interesting group of the Loo-choo islands, within three days' sail in either monsoon. To the north-east we behold Japan, with its pagan millions, so long shut out, by exclusive jealousy, from intercourse with Christendom, within little more than three days' sail with a favourable breeze.

"On the other hand, Ningpo, lying about a hundred miles to the south of Shanghai, and enjoying many of its advantages in a modified degree, possesses additional independent facilities.

"1. The population, from the limited extent of its foreign commerce, is less exposed to the disquieting contaminating influences on their simplicity.

"2. The literary character and social refinement of the people of Ningpo have acquired a celebrity throughout the empire.

"3. Ningpo is the usual point of access to the populous city of Hang-chow, which is the capital of the province of Che-keang, and is inferior in importance only to Soo-chow.

"4. It has also an extensive native trade with the interior.

"5. Lastly, its situation on the mainland, opposite to Chusan, invests it with an important character, under a variety of future contingencies, of which it places us in a position to avail ourselves. In the event of a recurrence of hostilities, Chusan would probably, as in the last war, be immediately occupied by British troops; and, once re-occupied, it requires no prophetic wisdom to predict its permanent retention, and its probable substitution for Hong Kong, as the base of British power. This would open Chusan to Missionary efforts; and Missionaries from

Ningpo, speaking the same dialect, would be ready at once to enter on this fertile, salubrious, and populous island, without destroying, but rather cementing, the compactness of the two other stations.

"At both places the climate is favourable for Europeans of ordinary physical strength; the boundary regulations permit a considerable extent of Missionary exertion; the people are friendly and respectful to foreigners; the rulers evince no disposition to oppose the efforts of Missionaries; and the dialects of Shanghai and Ningpo, though dissimilar, resemble each other more than at any other two of the consular cities of China. Should unforeseen circumstances, therefore, lead to a change of scene of Missionary labours from one place to the other, the inconveniences under this head would be considerably diminished.

"Viewed, therefore, as combining in themselves the several distinct advantages of salubrious climate, eligible residence, and friendly disposition of the inhabitants—of direct communication with Europe—of comparatively quiet isolation from foreigners—of contiguity to the strongholds of native science—of local proximity to the second largest city in the empire—of importance in regard to Chusan—of central position in reference to the whole of China—and of future bearings of the most magnificent order on the evangelization of the surrounding archipelago—the united Missionary Stations of Shanghai and Ningpo may, without hesitation, be asserted to present one of the noblest and most promising fields in the East."

Of the latter city the author had already said: "The advantages of Ningpo may be summed up in a few words of recapitulation.

"1. It affords a promising sphere of quiet Missionary work among a superior population, in one of the finest and largest cities of the empire, without the deteriorating influences of an extensive trade with foreigners.

"2. It presents peculiar facilities for the planting of out-stations, and for making periodical visits in the surrounding country, as the growing exigencies of the Mission may hereafter render expedient."

We come to a social trait of this same city:

"The chair-bearers, who were to be hired at almost every corner of the streets of Ningpo, appeared to belong to a class of hereditary bondsmen, excluded from every honourable calling, and made, from generation to generation, the marked objects of popular contempt. This race of beggar-population, commonly called *do-be*, were said to have had their origin during the time of the Yuen dynasty: their numbers were also reinforced in the Ming dynasty. They were said to be the descendants of some criminals who, for their offences, were, with their families, for ever incapacitated for honourable employment. These criminals were some Mandarins, guilty of treacherous transactions with the Japanese. At the present time this oppressed class supplies all the chair-bearers of the neighbourhood. They are also employed as barbers and head-shavers, and may perform the work of coolies. A few of them are engaged in the lowest kinds of trades, and secretly possess large sums of money. Their women are employed as nurses, and are never saluted by other Chinese women with the usual respectful address of 'sister-in-law.' The *do-be* class are not allowed to wear the usual cap or garments of respectable Chinese. A great number of them become play-actors. They are not very numerous, being estimated at between two or three thousand, and are only found in the province of Che-keang, dwelling principally in the departments of Ningpo, Shaou-hing, and Tai-chew; where, after a lapse of four or five centuries since their primary offence, they still continue to suffer the penalty of hereditary degradation."

Mr. Smith next paid a visit to Pootoo, an island sacred to Buddhism and its priests, respecting which we could have desired to learn more particular accounts, though the result summed up is that the religion is declining in China. Thence he went to Foo-chow, "containing (he tells us) within the walls no less a number than 600,000 inhabitants, and, as the capital of a province, opening many channels of intercourse with surrounding places, it occupies a prominence in point of size, population, and local importance, inferior only to Canton among the newly-opened ports of China. It is free from the deteriorating influence of an extensive foreign commerce, and the irritating effects of the late war, never having experienced the disasters of foreign invasion. The liberal disposition of the authorities, and the religious indifference of the people, alike encourage the hope that no jealousy of proselytism will throw interruptions in the way of Protestant Missionaries. And, lastly, its strongest claims rest on the fact, that while nearly every system of superstition has here its living representatives, Protestant Christianity is alone unrepresented in this vast city: and while every point along the coast accessible to foreigners has been occupied by Missionary labourers, the populous capital of Fokeen is as yet destitute of a single evangelist of the unadulterated faith of the Gospel.

"Here, then, a sphere of usefulness lies open, where no institution of caste operates to divide man from man; where no priesthood wields a general influence over the fears or respect of the people; where no strength of religious bigotry threatens to oppose our progress; but where the principal obstacles, with which we shall have to contend, are those national traits of spiritual apathy and sensuality, which everywhere, alas! are deeply rooted in the fallen nature of man, and form the chief barrier to his reception of pure and vital Christianity.

"The view of this great heathen city, with its population absorbed in earthly pursuits, devoid of every care about a future life, and destitute of the means of Christian instruction, was a spectacle which could not but excite a train of melancholy reflections in the author's mind. He cherishes, however, the hope that his visit may be instrumental in exciting other labourers to enter on this Missionary field. When the primary Stations of Shanghai and Ningpo shall have been occupied by an adequate Missionary force, Foo-chow will probably be the Station next entered upon by the Church Missionary Society."

(To be continued.)

The Chinese Speaker; or, Extracts from Works written in the Mandarin Language as spoken at Peking. Compiled for the use of Students by Robert Thom, &c. H. M. Consul at Ningpo. Part I. 8vo. pp. 102. Ningpo, 1846.

This is an exceedingly useful and valuable work to the Chinese student, containing selections from the most popular Chinese authors who have written in the Peking or court dialect, which not only differs, as previously stated, from that of the provinces, but often presents serious difficulties even to coryphees in the language. Among others will be found an entertaining extract from the *Hung-loo-mun*, or "Dreams of the Red Chamber,"—the designation of the females' apartments of the wealthy, as "the Green Chamber" is of the humbler dwellings of the poor. The work has, printed on one page, the Chinese text, and upon the other the English pronunciation and a literal translation. It was the last work of Mr. Thom, who did not live to see its completion, and who revised the sheets on his death bed, he, with the lamented Morison and Lang, not having long survived the fatal effects of the unhealthy climate of China.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.

(Second Notice: Conclusion.)

WE have remarked that the author's battle-pieces are of a very striking character—the bulletin of Sobraon, is indeed admirable; and we must add, that the freedom and good sense with which all the great movements and struggles are discussed, reflect much credit upon the writer. He indicates faults and errors on several occasions, but we must leave these matters to military authorities, feeling that our criticisms must be impertinent upon the criticisms in the volume before us. Having left the sagacious and gallant proceedings of General Pollock, the saviour of our Indian empire at the most critical moment of its existence, when he took on himself the vast responsibility of delaying the order to retreat, and then marched on to victory through the dreaded mountain passes covered with desperate Khyberes, our guide transfers us to the banks of the Sutlej in 1845; but we must take a curious notice of the Cholera on our way:

"Early one morning, as we were sitting in the verandah of my friend's house, two inhabitants of a neighbouring village made their appearance, and began a most dolorous tale regarding the devastations committed among their kindred by a cruel ghost, to eject which they solicited the sahib's aid.

"'It is well,' replied the controller of spirits; 'go, the ghost shall be caught.'

"With a submissive reverence due to such power, the two gentlemen in black took their departure, evidently satisfied with the success of their mission.

"The ghost complained of was the cholera, which pays frequent visits to this country, but rarely resides more than a few days in a village, when he takes wing in search of fresh victims.

"A chuprassie, or messenger, dressed in the belt and insignia of office, is sent to the village and ordered to await until the scourge abates; and as imagination, beyond a doubt, has much influence in this disease, the arrival of the chuprassie, sent officially to catch the ghost, has no doubt a salutary effect on the superstition of the sufferers; and probably, on leaving, there is not a soul in the place foolhardy enough to doubt that the ghost has taken his departure under the chuprassie's belt."

After the conflict at Moodkee we have the equally fierce and more bloody strife at Ferozeshuhur, to which the following remarkable episodes belong:

"Hoping that yet, ere night had fallen, the Sikhs might be driven from all their entrenchments, an order was issued for Colonel White's brigade of cavalry to charge the daring front which was still presented for defence. With alacrity was the order obeyed, and the exhausted British infantry rested for an interval on their arms, whilst a rushing sound, as of a suddenly bursting tempest, was heard approaching the fray, and onwards came H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons to the charge. The entrenchments and the batteries were equally futile obstacles to oppose those gallant cavaliers, though the former brought many a horse and rider to the ground, and the latter tore a deadly gap through their ranks. Onwards poured the glittering squadrons, in spite of all resistance, over the entrenchments, past the batteries, through the very heart of the enemy's camp, the Sikhs falling back bewildered at this unexpected mode of warfare.

"Though paralyzed for a time by the strange onslaught of these bold horsemen charging for a second time resolutely into the midst of their army, yet the Sikhs, recovering from their surprise, began to pour a destructive fire of musketry amongst the Dragoons, who had been much scattered, owing to the ground over which they had charged; and, as each saddle was emptied,

countless knives and tolwars awaited the ill-fated soldier who was dismounted.

"Having ridden throughout the enemy's lines, and being much broken and thinned in numbers, they now charged back again, though scarcely bringing two-thirds of their numbers unwounded out of the enemy's lines.

"One officer, Lieut. Burton, having lost his charger amongst hordes of the enemy, and sought hopelessly for another, perceived a party of dragoons close to him, and, seizing the tail of a horse, was dragged by him at full speed through the camp, until, on arriving at the entrenchments, the trooper, bounding over the ditch, dashed the officer with such violence against the counterscarp that he lost the hold he had so desperately retained, but still lives to confirm the tale.

"Darkness now caused the fire on each side to slacken, part of the enemy's camp and field-works being in our possession, whilst the Sikhs continued to hold the remainder; but darkness brought no rest to the brave and wearied soldier; for the enemy's expense magazines continued to explode in various parts of the works, the slow matches or burning cartridges falling amongst them, and several were blown up or scorched thereby. The main column of our troops were, in consequence of these disasters, ordered to withdraw outside the trenches, where they lay amongst the bodies of their dead and dying comrades, worn out with their almost unremitted exertions; faint from hunger, but, worse than all, parched with intolerable thirst, as few of the water-carriers who accompany an Indian army on active service had ventured to the ground where the Britons lay during that awful night.

"The enemy had no intention of allowing the time to pass unprofitably while darkness prevailed, but, on ascertaining the position occupied by our soldiers outside the entrenchments, they sent spies who indicated the direction by tinkling a bell and running off, or by affixing a blue light to a stick, which was placed in the ground and lighted to serve as a direction for the Sikh guns, which forthwith opened a galling fire. One cannon of heavy metal was plied with such effect that H. M. 80th Regiment, and 1st Europeans were ordered to advance and take it, which duty they speedily accomplished.

"The night of the 21st of December, naturally the longest of the year, seemed almost an eternity to the 'wearied army of the Sutlej,' and unhappily proved so to many, for the Sikhs lost no opportunity of inflicting injury.

"The thirst which afflicted many was so oppressive, that it overcame all other considerations, and many of the soldiers strayed in search of water towards the village, heedless of the vicinity of the enemy.

"The casualties were, 694 killed, and 1721 wounded; but, of these, the British regiments suffered a heavy proportion, losing nearly 500 killed, and more than 1100 wounded. These losses, added to those at Moodkee, gave a sum total of 3287 *hors de combat*, out of an army amounting altogether to about 16,000 actually engaged.

"Those who had fallen in action were only partly interred in the trenches, for the wounded demanded all the attention that could be bestowed.

"The enemies' bodies were left to the disposal of the jackals and vultures, who fulfilled their task very imperfectly, satiety having made them epicures.

"The country, from the field of Ferozeshuhur to the fords of Hureeka, marked the track of the enemy's retreat by the corpses of soldiers wounded in the battle, who had died on the road, but the actual number of the enemy's loss could not have exceeded our own."

The author takes the most favourable notice possible of the first disastrous action under Sir

Harry Smith at Bhodiwal, where even the hospital resources were cut off, and the hapless wounded consigned to intense suffering and death. This doubtful struggle was fortunately redeemed by the valour displayed at Aliwal, at which the subjoined notices pertain (for we avoid entering into the accounts of the general actions):

"A deserter from the Bengal Horse Artillery (John Porter, by name) fell into our hands during the enemy's retreat, and was recognised by some of his former associates. He had been some time in the Sikh service, and had been instrumental in directing the fire of the light guns upon his countrymen, for which employment he would have been speedily consigned to the tender mercies of the kites and vultures, had not the soldiers who captured him been restrained from carrying their resentment to such lengths, and the political agent, hoping to make some use of the renegade, saved his life. Mr. John Porter had apparently imbibed a strong predilection for his adopted country, and maintained that it would be impossible to subdue the Sikhs with the present forces which the British Government had assembled on the north-western frontier; but his opinion on this and other matters was hardly of sufficient value to have saved his life.

"This man was more fortunate than another Englishman in the Sikh ranks at Ferozeshuhur who, during the storm of the works by the British infantry, fell amongst the assailants, crying aloud—'Spare me, lads! I am an Englishman, and belonged to the old 44th.' His appeal was answered by several bayonets and execrations.

"On the afternoon of the 29th of January, the field-hospital, with the wounded men, was removed into Loodiana. I rode over to see a brother-officer who had been seriously wounded and shall never forget the sad scene of human suffering presented to view. Outside the hospital tents were laid the bodies of those who had recently died; many in the contorted positions in which the rigid hand of death had fixed them; others, more resembling sleep than death, had calmly passed away, struck down in full vigour and robust bodily health, when the human frame, it was natural to suppose, would have struggled more fiercely with its arch enemy; but the groans of the sufferers undergoing painful surgical operations were more grievous to the senses than the sight of those who needed no mortal aid. Pain, in all its degrees and hideous varieties was forcibly portrayed on every square yard of earth which surrounded me! and, passing from sufferer to sufferer, I felt, or fancied I felt, each patient's eye following wistfully the movements of such fortunate visitants as were exempted from the services of the knife or lancet, and sometimes dwelling reproachfully on the useless spectator of their sufferings. I felt it was almost a sacrilege to remain in such a place without being useful; but the medical officers and hospital assistants so zealously fulfilled every minute detail for the relief of their patients, that sympathy was the only offering we could present to our stricken comrades.

"Whilst raising the canvas door of a dark tent which I was entering, I stumbled, and nearly fell over the leg of some one stretched across the entrance. When I turned to make apologies to the owner, I found it had none, but, on a pallet beside it, lay its former possessor, who had just undergone amputation; beyond him lay a dead artilleryman; and further on, amongst stumps of arms protruding from the pallets, lay my wounded brother-officer, who appeared to suffer much more from the surrounding objects than from his own severe personal injuries. But the attention bestowed on those wounded at Aliwal, differed much from a preceding occasion, where the hospital stores and conveniences had been so far outmarched, that

only two rushlights were procurable to illuminate the hospital.

"In the course of the 29th, at Loodiana, better shelter was afforded; and its proximity to the sanatorium in the mountains gave a cheering prospect for the approaching hot season to those who were not qualified to become food for powder.

"On the evening of the 29th, the remains of all the officers who had fallen in action were interred in front of the standard guards, and amongst them were many deeply regretted by their comrades. All were young, and most had fallen in their first field; but a soldier's grave has, from the earliest records of mankind, been deemed the most honourable, and often the most desirable passage from this scene of trial."

But Sobraon claims the most awful impression of all. Witness the annexed quotations:

"As we lay under arms on our allotted posts, every ear was intently listening, in expectation of the first boom from the mortars and howitzers, which were to announce the commencement of the work of death.

"All awaited in silent and earnest attention the appointed signal, and scarcely the clash of a sabre could be heard which might convey to the enemy's pickets an alarm of the approach of the formidable host which were preparing to assail the doomed garrison. Not even an expiring groan or shriek had been heard from the Sikh advanced posts, which had been marked for destruction, and we were speculating whether the misty appearance round the horizon would be dispelled by the increasing light of day, when a flash from our batteries, succeeded by the roar of one of the monster howitzers, and the rushing sound of the hissing mass of iron hurled forth and bursting over the Sikh entrenchments, was the long-expected herald of battle."

The battle rages, and a singular instance of heroism may be detached:

"Under General Gilbert's command were the Sirmoor battalion, which had joined the force at Loodiana, and these fine little Goorkhas gave evidence that they had not degenerated in military prowess since the memorable Nepaulese war. The corps is composed of riflemen, carrying in their girdles a crooked knife (termed a 'kookery'), to give the coup-de-grace to the wounded, and they used the hideous instrument with unaccountable zeal against the Sikhs. As they were known to possess relatives and connections amongst the Khalsa troops, it had been a matter of doubt with many that their hands would have been amongst the foremost in the field, but the battle-cry roused their hereditary ardour, and overcame every other consideration. Their gallant leader, Captain J. Fisher, whose exploits with the rifle are well known to those who have been his companions in the hunting-fields of the Dhoon, had just surmounted the parapet, when he perceived a battery not sixty yards distant from him, which continued to gall the assailants with incessant rounds of grape. Seizing a rifle from the hands of one of his Goorkhas, Fisher rested his arm on the parapet, and the next second pierced with a rifle-ball the artilleryman, who was about to apply the slow match to the touch-hole of a cannon. Receiving the loaded rifles from the hands of the soldiers, who handed them up to their commander, he continued to deal rapid destruction amongst the Sikh golundauze.

"A party of Sikh infantry, who were placed in defence of the battery, at last perceived the marksman, who was quickly silencing their cannon, and, pouring a volley in that direction, the gallant soldier rolled back amongst the corpses which strewed the exterior of the works.

"The field of Sobraon did not bear on its crimsoned surface a soldier more deeply regretted by all who knew him than the fallen chief of the Sirmoor battalion. * * *

"Immediately the enemy had finally disappeared, parties were detached from each regiment to bury their dead, and the British army returned to the quarters which they had quitted on that memorable morning. The 10th of February brought no rest to our gallant chief, who hastened, after the enemy's defeat, to Ferozepore, to direct the passage of the Sutlej by Sir John Grey's division, on that very night, when, it was natural to suppose, there was little likelihood of the Sikh army taking any measures to oppose our progress. The pontoon train, under the direction of our engineers, was in readiness for this important movement, and the advanced guard of the army crossed without any accident on the bridge, which was finally completed within two days for the transit of the whole army.

"The wounded on the British side had been better provided for than on any former occasion, although the number of soldiers who had been struck down caused a scarcity of conveyances. All were as speedily as possible removed into Ferozepore, where the whole cantonment had been converted into a hospital, and every attention was bestowed which medical aid could afford or humanity suggest.

"On the day following the action, many Sikhs came across, unarmed, in search of their deceased comrades, and no interruption being offered to them in the discharge of these sacred duties, in a short time small fires were seen to arise on various parts of the field of battle, and many of the fallen warriors were consigned to the flames.

"Two days after the battle, the strange sight was witnessed of British and Sikhs, Hindoos and Mussulmen, wandering indiscriminately over the field where all had so recently been engaged in mortal contest."

With one more notice of our enemies we conclude our review of this animated and interesting publication:

"The fate of the Sikh sirdars, since Runjeet's death, has presented also a tragical catalogue: thirty-five have been murdered, seven died a natural death, eleven were killed in the late actions, twelve remain living at Lahore.

"Under the present reduced state of the Sikh army, it is not the least probable that the nation can ever become again the formidable enemy which they have lately been found."

The Women of Scripture. By Clara L. Balfour. Pp. 368. Houlston and Stoneman.

A SENSIBLE introduction, which contrasts the heathen with the scriptural estimate of women, leads us to Biographical Memoirs of females who appear in the Old and New Testaments; the whole tending to illustrate the religious, moral, and social duties of the sex. The remarks and conclusions are of an instructive nature; and the volume well calculated to elevate the character of women, while it impresses on their minds the grave condition of their responsibilities in every relation of life, from the cradle to the grave.

Readings for the Young; from the Works of Sir Walter Scott. 3 vols. 16mo. Edinburgh: R. Cadell. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

No author that ever lived has furnished more unexceptionable and instructive matter for youthful reading than Sir Walter Scott. It is a natural rhyme to his name that he never wrote a line which, dying, he should wish to blot: and the present selection in prose and verse appears to be an excellent production to accompany his Tales of a Grandfather. The work is very neatly got up, and profusely embellished with woodcuts, and among the multitude of publication-candidates for Christmas presents well deserves to take one of the foremost places.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SHAKSPERE AND HIS HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to sympathise with you in regretting that the Corporation of "the greatest city of the greatest nation in the world," should have degraded itself in not responding to Mr. Lott's motion for a vote of 50 guineas towards the purchase of Shakspeare's House. On the 6th of June, 1843, this same Corporation voted £145 for the purchase of a Lease, bearing the autograph of Shakspeare, and which is religiously preserved beneath a glass case in the City Library. It may be urged that this vote was far from unanimous, and that (like the motion of the same gentleman for a City Museum), it was met by the jests and ridicule of some of the more eloquent of the city commonwealth. Verily this great city evinces no want of concord when the subject of their votes is deeds heroic; for it is on record that on the 6th of April, 1846, they passed four votes *unanimously*, and these votes were for the presentation of the freedom of the city, in gold boxes, of the value of one hundred guineas each, to the four great generals of India. The unanimity and loud cheering which accompanied the votes, methinks strongly marked the preference to martial victories, rather than to the more humanizing effects of mental achievements; and, tell me, gentle reader, dost think the great heroes who were the objects of the city's honour, either derived a brighter lustre, or felt additional pride in thus having the freedom of the mighty Babylon thrust upon them? Dost think the privilege of being allowed to open a dairy in Milk-street, or an oyster shop in Billingsgate, afforded them matter for much self-glorification? No, verily,—but let the little slip of sheepskin conferring these important privileges, be but enshrined in a golden coffer of a hundred guineas value, and the freedom of the city is no longer a worthless honour, and the corporation stands forth as the most liberal corporation in the world.

It is perhaps questionable if the many recipients of these golden freedoms really *feel*, to its full extent, the honour the city fancies it is conferring, and moreover, there may be some in its councils, who question the propriety of voting away the city cash, except on matters civic; but while it appears to possess such ample funds wherewithal to dispense its bounty, it is certainly probable that it would secure a more enduring fame, if its liberality were occasionally evinced in a desire to honour the memory of those whose sayings and doings have largely contributed to the physical amelioration or mental advancement of their species. The day has dawned in which some men think that the humanizing influence of the greatest works of far-spreading mind are as worthy of a triumph as the mighty deeds of Eastern conquests.

I would not be thought to detract from the merits of the four famed generals, who were the objects of civic distinction, but they have not been forgotten by a grateful country, and their laurels received no additional glory from these costly baubles, half the price of which is denied as a grateful tribute to the immortal Shakspeare.

Your obedient Servant,

E. B. P.

P.S.—The enterprising Rajah of Sarawak has also recently been presented with a *fifty* guinea freedom-box. Are his glorious achievements 50 per cent. less valuable because they are bloodless?

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

November 9th, 1847.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Last Saturday's Gazette contains a critical letter just worth sufficient notice to dissipate an error fatal nearly to the whole; your correspondent being one of those

who, tilting a lance, "as brandished at the eyes of ignorance," under the shelter of the *clarum et venerabile nomen* of our great dramatic poet, has mistaken the shadow for the substance, and gone through the former with great precision. Now, every one knows that not a glimpse of good evidence was ever recognised for establishing the Brook House as Shakspeare's birth-place; and I thought every one also knew perfectly well that the tradition recorded by Oldys of the poet having been born near the church preceded by a century the notice of the Brook House by the Poet Jordan; in fact, the attribution of the Brook House arose out of the earlier tradition, and has nothing whatever to do with it; but Mr. Fairholt, having gratuitously knocked down an absurdity that has been already demolished by a dozen previous writers, fancies he has disproved the more ancient tradition. As I had the honour of communicating this early belief to the pages of your Journal some weeks since, you may not wholly consider it a work of supererogation on my part to remark that your correspondent has thrown away his arguments on a point concerning which no question ever existed, leaving the real difficulty of reconciling the church and Henley-street traditions quite untouched. I must apologise for taking up your space on such an unimportant matter; but your readers might, perhaps, from the letter alluded to being written in a tone of some confidence, be led to imagine that the oversight was committed by your former correspondent, not by the author of the "Home of Shakspeare."

J. O. HALLIWELL.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, the 8th inst., Mr. W. J. Hamilton, President, in the chair.

A very long list of donations to the library, subsequently to the last meeting, was announced by the Secretary, and the names of three new candidates directed to be suspended in the library.

Two very interesting communications were read—the first from Sir Thos. Mitchell, giving an account of some recent explorations by a party under his command in Australia, concluding as follows:—"It may be interesting to the Geographical Society to know that I am sending off now, by permission of Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy, my assistant, Mr. Kennedy, with a small light party to explore the river Victoria to its estuary, and thus I hope to open a line of communication between Sydney and the nearest part of the Indian Ocean, westward of Torres Straits."

The second was a letter from Dr. Bird, Secretary of the Bombay Geographical Society, stating that a Mission was about to start for the borders of Chinese Tartary, Capt. Cunningham, of the Engineers, Lieut. Strachey, and Dr. Thompson, having been appointed for the purpose. The Calcutta and Bombay Asiatic Societies had furnished to the Government lists of questions as desiderata on the Orography, Hydrography, Ethnology, and Archaeology of Central Asia.

The route to be taken by the mission from India, will be along the upper part of the valley of the Sutlej, near its origin, into which its members will pass after traversing the high Southern ranges of the Himalaya mountains, by the Nitee Ghaut, at an elevation of 14,544 feet above the level of the ocean, and about the 31st degree of N. lat., and 80° long. E. of Greenwich. They will then proceed across the Sutlej valley to the junction of its eastern branch, the river of Lan-zing, with the Spiti river, which is here flowing from the northward, and will thence proceed by the Panj-kang lake to the pass of the Karokoram mountains, over which a pass leads

to Yarkand, or they will follow the pass across the mountains from Rodokh to Khoten, where they are desired to winter if possible, but if not able to do so they are to remain at Rodokh, on this side of the Kuenlun, or go on to Yarkand on the other. As soon as the season will admit of travelling, Capt. Cunningham is to explore the course of the Indus to Ghilgit, and thence through the *terra incognita* of the Dardu and Hazarah countries to the Punjab; and Lieut. Strachey will pass on through the district eastward of the Sin-Rah-bab river, or eastern branch of the Indus, to Gardokh and the Manasarewa lake, to which place he penetrated last year from the Kamoan over the Himalayas. He may then follow the route into eastern Tibet by the La Gauskiel pass, and is directed to explore from thence the course of the Sanfu, ascertaining whether it be the river of Ava or the Dihung, which falls into the Bramahputra. Dr. Thompson is to investigate all the mineral treasury of our northern frontier. They are provided with barometers, thermometers, sextants, altitude and azimuth circles, magnetical instruments, and with whatever is in fact necessary for the extension of geographical knowledge and the domain of science. The members are prohibited from going into independent Tartary, in order to prevent the possibility of any of those accidents befalling to the gentlemen of the mission, such as had already happened to those who preceded them in the field of exploration. The primary object of the mission is, we believe, to settle the boundary between Golab Sing's possessions and Tibet, but as it is very probable that the Chinese will not depute any persons to meet it, the members of it have been directed to employ themselves in prosecuting geographical discovery for the next two years; a period ample for enabling them to compare the geographical structure of Central Asia with that of South America, and of establishing or amending many of the opinions propounded by Humboldt, in his *Asie Centrale*, which can now only be considered of a fragmentary character.

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 3.—Sir H. T. De la Beche, President, in the chair.—A Description of some Remains of Anthracotheriid Quadrapeds, discovered by the Marchioness of Hastings in the Eocene Deposits on the North-west Coast of the Isle of Wight, by Prof. Owen was read.—The Professor thinks these remains clearly establish the former existence on this island of two extinct pachydermatous animals, in addition to those mentioned in his work on British fossil mammalia. One was as large as the tapir—the other as the common boar; and both possessed that most complete or typical system of ungulate dentition which in the actual creation is only exemplified in the genus *Sus*. For these new animals he proposes the names of *Hypopotamus vectianus* and *H. velatus*; the specific names pointing out the locality where they were originally discovered—the former in the Isle of Wight, the latter, previously, near Puy en Velay, in Auvergne. Prof. Owen in conclusion attempted to develop an idea of Cuvier: who thought that all pachydermatous animals might be classified in conformity to the number of their toes. He divided the ungulate or hoofed quadrapeds into the *Artiodactyla*, or those with an even number of toes—as two or four,—and the *Perissodactyla*, with an uneven number of toes—as one or three—on the hind foot. From the latter he again separates the *Proboscidea*; their long proboscis and many other peculiarities of structure entitling these animals to rank as a distinct group. Prof. Owen exhibited a table of the various existing and extinct genera belonging to these divisions; and pointed out, that in the actual creation those chiefly abundant which are most adapted for the use and advantage of mankind.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

10th November.—Mr. Thos. Webster, F.R.S., in the chair. S. Hall, T. Drayton, and J. Wilks, were elected members. The Secretary read an address on the opening of this, the 94th session of the society, congratulating the members on the prosperity of the society, and its prospects of increasing usefulness. It referred to the changes recently introduced into the constitution of the society, and the great general benefit which had resulted therefrom; the increased number of communications received and rewarded, as well as the extended list of prizes for useful and decorative manufactures, which has been offered during the past, and are offered for the present session. It next alluded to the suggestion which had been made at an early period by H. R. H. the President, indicating one direction in which the arts and manufactures of England admitted of advancement, and eminently required improvement, and the success which had attended the offering of large premiums for the production of improved specimens uniting decorative art with manufacturing skill, and the ready sale which manufacturers found for their improved productions. It then referred to the efforts of the past session to establish an annual exhibition of British Manufactures, and announced the intention of the council to open the second exhibition in February, or the beginning of March next, after which, in June, the exhibition of the paintings by W. Mulready, Esq., R.A., is to take place. The address concluded by stating that H. M. the Queen had, at the request of the Prince Consort, granted to the society, a Royal Charter of Incorporation, bearing date 10th June last. The document was then laid on the table.

Mr. J. Cundall read a paper "On Ornamental Art, as applied to Ancient and Modern Book-binding."

Mr. Henry Cole, assistant-keeper of the Public Records, exhibited a number of very curious and beautiful specimens, among which was one of the time of Henry VII. containing the deeds relating to the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and in which the Monks undertook to pray for the soul of the king, as its founder, as long as the world is.

A REMARKABLE AÉROLITE.

On the 14th July last, a remarkable aërolite fell at Brannan, in Bohemia. Two fragments were found, one weighing 15, the other 21 kilogrammes. The aërolite appeared to proceed, as is very often the case, from a small black cloud. The smaller fragment fell upon a house, pierced the roof, struck a beam, which caused it to deviate slightly from its course, passed through a ceiling composed of white clay and straw, and entered a room where several persons were assembled, but, fortunately, no one was hurt. A circumstance worthy of remark was, that the straw of the ceiling traversed by the meteor, was not in the least carbonized; it only appeared of a brighter yellow, with semi-metallic lustre; pieces of straw even adhering to the stone, presented no trace of carbonization. A fragment has been analysed by M. Fischer, of Breslau, who found in it, besides sulphureted iron, carbon, phosphorus, and bromine. In sawing the mass globules were inflamed by the friction of the teeth of the saw, and a bright light produced.

THE ACTION OF CYANOGEN AND THE CHLORIDE OF CYANOGEN ON ANILINE.

Pursuing his researches on the products of substitution of aniline, M. A. W. Hoffman first studied the action of cyanogen on this base, in the hope of obtaining a substance corresponding to chloraniline and bromaniline. There are formed in this reaction several substances, but the principal product is a crystallized matter endowed

with basic properties, and the composition of which is expressed by the formula:— $C^{14}H^2N^2=H^2N.Cy$. M. Hoffman has named this new base *cyaniline*.

By the action of the chloride of cyanogen on aniline, aniline is transformed into a resinous substance, the hydro-chlorate of a new crystallized base, with the composition $C^{20}H^{13}N^3=C^{12}H^7N.C^{12}H^6N$. Provisionally this body is named by M. Hoffman *melaniline*. It consists of an equivalent of aniline coupled with another in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by cyanogen.

THE SEPARATION OF TIN FROM ANTIMONY.

The following is the method adopted by M. H. Rose:—Plunge the metals into concentrated nitric acid. After a lively oxidation is manifested, evaporate the whole at a gentle heat, and melt the dry dust of the oxide in a silver crucible, with an excess of the hydrate of soda; recover with water and then heat the melted mass, and after thorough cooling, carefully filter the antimoniate of soda and wash it with a weak solution of carbonate of soda. In this humid state dissolve it in a mixture of chloro-hydric and tartaric acids, and precipitate the antimony by a current of sulpho-hydric gas.

The solution of the stannate of soda is equally rendered by chloro-hydric acid, and similarly precipitated by a current of sulphureted hydrogen.

THE ACIDS OF SULPHUR.

The experiments of MM. Fordos and Gelis shew that all the chlorides of sulphur yield, with aqueous sulphurous acid, the same compounds. The principal product of this reaction is a new oxygenated compound of sulphur, in which, five elements of sulphur are combined with an equal number of equivalents of oxygen, which is saturated with only a single equivalent of base, and which consequently is represented by the formula, SO^5MO . This acid, the *pentathionic*, differs from all acids of sulphur yet known. MM. Fordos and Gelis have also found, after trying several re-agents, in the employment of the hypo-chlorites, a simple and precise process of analysis for the inferior oxygenated compounds of sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, &c.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

November 6th.—Professor Wilson in the chair. A large number of books were presented to the library. Mr. Albemarle Bettington presented a collection of fossil remains from the island of Perim.

The secretary read to the meeting a letter which he had received from a society recently formed at Delhi for the purpose of investigating and illustrating the ancient remains both of the Hindu and Mahomedan periods yet existing in and about the ancient metropolis of the Mogul empire, to be denominated the Archaeological Society of Delhi. The letter expressed the wish of the society to concur with this society in the objects which may be common to both; and forwarded some accounts of their proceedings, which were read. Their first meeting was well attended, and the names of several of the parties present are well known to us. The chair was taken by Sir F. Metcalfe, who was elected President of the society. At subsequent meetings, papers were read in illustration of the *Kalan Masjid* of Delhi, and of the hot sulphur springs of *Sonah*, 35 miles S.W. of Delhi; and we were glad to see that the society had been able to extend their researches beyond the limits of their own locality, by the aid of the Governor General, who had liberally acceded to their request that his lordship would authorize researches to be

made at the newly discovered ruins of *Ranode*, in Sindia's territory. Lieut. Maisey, who had last year made some antiquarian researches at the fortress of *Kallinger*, was named to undertake the examination of the ruins.

The assistant-secretary read extracts of letters which had been received from Major Rawlinson since the vacation. The major had obtained leave of absence during the hot weather, to proceed to the scene of his former labours, for the purpose of again going over the whole of his work, making corrections where necessary (which the knowledge he had gained on the subject since his first visit enabled him to do effectually): and in order, by the aid of scaffolding and long ladders, to examine the other parts, where he might hope to recover some portion of the Median and Babylonian writing, of which so much is destroyed, and of which the recent discoveries at Nineveh have so greatly increased the interest. In the first letter read, dated at *Behistun*, on the 20th of July, Major Rawlinson stated that on close examination, with his increased means, he had found that all the writing of the upper tablets was utterly gone; that not half a dozen letters could be made out in the whole of that immense extent. In his re-examination of the Persian portion, which the society has published, he states that he has read several names and other words which he had formerly been unable to decipher, and corrected a good many errors; his increased knowledge of the language having enabled him to seize many of the minor points which formerly escaped him. He promises, therefore, a copious list of errata. He had been able, with great difficulty, to reach the Babylonian tablets, but, he feared, with almost as little success as on the upper tablets. He had, however, still hopes of copying a few letters on one corner. It appears from a subsequent letter, dated at *Hamadan*, that Major Rawlinson had already begun to suffer from the heat, and that he had been compelled to leave *Behistun* for the mountains, but at the date of this second letter his health was improving. In a third letter, received the day before the meeting, and written at *Behistun*, Major Rawlinson said, that on his return from *Hamadan* with renewed health and spirits, he had been delighted to find that the Babylonian bit, in the corner mentioned before, was now legible by the aid of a powerful telescope. He was very anxious to obtain a paper impression, but, though a hardy climber, he was unable to reach the spot, nor was one of his attendants able to accomplish the feat. By good luck, however, a couple of wild *Kurds*, who climb like cats, offered their services, and a very fair impression has thus been procured: by the help of which, collated with two independent copies taken by telescope, he has obtained such further insight into the character, as to enable him to say, for the first time, "land in sight." As soon as he returns to *Baghdad*, he will prepare a paper for publication.

Near the ruins of *Hohean*, Major Rawlinson has discovered a fine inscription in the cylinder character, 63 lines in length, which he intends to copy on his return.

A short paper by Mr. Finn, British Consul at Jerusalem, was read, on some recent investigation made in the so called Tombs of the Kings, at that place, by the new Pasha, who has been digging there in search of water. The labours of the Pasha have shewn that there is no passage from the northern termination of the portico, into any subterranean chambers, like those at the southern end, as had been supposed by Irby and Mangles, Dr. Robinson, and others, but some curious, regularly formed excavations, were found sunk in the rocky pavement; one of them, which was circular, was eight feet in diameter, and five feet deep. Some human bones were found in other excavations.

The new Pashais said to have a taste for antiqui-

ties. He buys old coins at any price, and obtains pieces of ancient sculpture from all parts of his government, for the purpose of enriching the Museum now forming at Constantinople. One beautiful piece of sculpture in his possession, has been seen by Mr. Finn, representing a sleeping female near a cavern, about to be attacked by a serpent, at which a man is in the act of hurling a stone. Another man stands in surprise at the beauty of the woman. A goat, a sheep, and a sphinx, form part of the group. A beautiful sarcophagus, which was entire a year ago, lying near Jerusalem, is being demolished bit by bit, to the vexation of the Europeans who see it. It is said to have been brought there by an English traveller, who was compelled, by a former Pasha, to leave it behind him.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Council Meeting, Nov. 10th.—Communications were received from Messrs. John Lindsay, and Richard Sainthill, of Cork, on discoveries of Saxon, Cufic, and English coins in Ireland; from Mr. Sprague, on an inscribed monumental slab, of the fourteenth century, discovered under some pews in St. Gregory's Church, Sudbury; from Mr. Baigent, on a presumed episcopal monument, in Winchester Cathedral, which exhibits peculiarities not hitherto noticed; from Mr. Horley, of Toddington, Beds.; Mr. Norris, of South Petherton, and Mr. Sandys of Canterbury. *Institute of British Architects.*—Mr. M. D. Wyatt read a paper on mosaics as applied to architectural decoration, which he traced from Persia and Greece to Rome and modern Italy. He divided his views into the pictorial and geometrical patterns, and referred much to Pompeii for proofs of his explanations, and illustrated his lecture by beautiful drawings and engravings.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—British Architects, 8 p.m.—Chemical, 8 p.m.—Medical, 8 p.m.—Statistical, 8 p.m.
Tuesday.—Linnæan, 8 p.m.
Wednesday.—Geological, 8 p.m.—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.
Thursday.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.—Royal, 8 p.m.
Saturday.—Asiatic, 2 p.m.—Westminster Medical, 8 p.m.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THANKS to the liberality of the Marquis of Bute, Sir W. Wynn, and other possessors of *chef d'œuvres* of art, the studies of pictures left this year in the British Gallery have been directed to some of the most admirable examples of great masters. The Exhibition opens to private view this day, and amateurs will find a number of able copies of Ruben's rich painting of the "Lady, Boy, and Fruit"; one of the most pleasant subjects on which he ever lavished the wealth of his pallet. Two water-colour copies, by Miss Mary Anne Sharpe and Miss Greener, are beautifully executed, and a full-sized oil painting, by Miss Purday (though unfinished), also attracted our especial notice.

Reynolds' "Lady Waldegrave," two Poussins; Titian's "Loyola," and a few others, do not seem to have been favourites with the students. But of Rembrandt's "Dutch Admiral," there is a whole side of a room in rank and file, and some of them very cleverly done. Reynolds' "St. John" is equally prolific and productive of merit.

A Berghem landscape, too, has been ably imitated by F. Clater, R. P. Leitch, and others. A fine Pynacker, Sir W. Wynn's sunny Ruben's landscape, Snyder's "Fox and Stork," and the incomparable "Frost Scene," by Vanderneer, have furnished subjects not to be surpassed in variety and interest; and we rejoice to add, made English by several of our young and rising artists in a style very honourable to their talents and promise.

On the whole, and as far as it goes, the Exhibition is satisfactory.

The National Gallery.—Mr. Eastlake having resigned his office of Keeper of the National Gallery, Mr. Uwins, R.A. has been appointed his successor, and also holds the situation of Keeper of Her Majesty's Pictures.

Statues of Mr. Huskisson.—Besides the statue of the late Mr. Huskisson, by Gibson, recently erected at Liverpool, another by the same hand has been presented by Mrs. Huskisson for the vestibule of Lloyd's. A correspondence on the subject has been published, in which the commercial and financial talents of the deceased are highly eulogised. We can say nothing to this disposition of the statues till we see it in situ; but if it be the work on which we animadverted in the *L.G.* when exhibited, it strikes us that it must be a strange companion to Lough's Prince Albert of the life size in the same vestibule whilst Mr. Huskisson is colossal, above eight feet.

Royal Academy.—On Monday week there was a general assembly of the Royal Academicians, when Mr. Frederick Richard Pickersgill and Mr. Sidney Smirke were elected Associates.

The Architectural Association.—Under this title the Association of Architectural Draughtsmen has been re-modelled, and opened in the Hall of Lyons Inn, with a spirited address delivered by Mr. Donaldson. Mr. Kerr was the President.

Mr. Cottingham's collection of mediæval arts has been bequeathed to his son, who intends most righteously to preserve it entire.

The Frescoes at Eton College have been inspected by Prince Albert, and the newspaper account of the visit states that they are in excellent preservation, seem to have been executed by Florentine artists in the 16th century, illustrate miracles attributed to the Virgin Mary, but several of them treat in a manner which renders them unfit for public exhibition. They have been shut up by oak panelling since 1720.

Exeter Cathedral.—An ancient fresco has been discovered in the ambulatory on the south entrance of the Lady's Chapel. What remains exhibits a rich pavement and the lower portion of two figures, supposed to be a king and a bishop with a mitre at his feet, and both in richly embroidered vestments.

The Fine Arts in Manchester.—We rejoice to see it stated in the *Manchester Guardian* that the Cheap Evening Exhibition, which closed on Saturday, had been visited on that day by 1742 individuals, by 1544 on the preceding evening; in the first of its two weeks by 3000, and in the last by 7,677. This shows a growing feeling for the arts, and one which ought to be encouraged throughout the empire.

Robert's Sketches of Egypt and Nubia. Parts VI. and VII. F. G. Moon.

A MORE than usually attractive number of this superb work, as it contains a double quantity of illustrations and text, under a single cover. The vignettes are extremely curious and interesting; they consist of representations of "a Colossal Statue at the temple of Luxor," of "a Gateway of Dendera," of "Siout," in upper Egypt, of a group of "Nubian Women," of the "Entrance to the Beni Hassan Caves," and of the "Temple of Wady Sabona." There are, besides, six full-sized plates, lithographed in Haghe's best style, from some of the most felicitous of Robert's characteristic sketches. The views of the colossal remains at Philæ, are of the highest interest, and the same remark applies to the ruins of Karnack; but where all is so excellent, it seems almost unfair of us to select, so we will dismiss this double number of the "Sketches" with that praise it so richly deserves. It is all that could be wished.

Scotland Detained. Part V. J. Hogarth. THERE can be but one opinion of the great beauty and merit of this work, to which we have paid a just tribute of praise as each successive number

has appeared, and we have only now to reiterate our commendations. The part before us is worthy of its predecessors, and is bringing Edinburgh towards a close. The illustrations consist of Chrichton Castle by Creswick, Dowie's Tavern, the Fleshmarket Close, and Dunblane Cathedral, by Cattemole, and St. Bernard's Well and Dunbarton, by Leitch—all most artistically treated. Of the accompanying letter-press, we may truly repeat a notice to subscribers, "It embodies much that is curious in history, anecdote, and tradition."

The National Gallery of Pictures by the Great Masters. Part I. J. and F. Tallis.

WILKIE'S "Village Festival," engraved by P. Lightfoot, is the frontispiece to this new design; and decidedly so dark, that we hope it is not a sample specimen. It is accompanied by a fair engraving of West's great picture, the "Healing of the Sick;" and a landscape composition of various rural beauty, by J. C. Bentley, after Sir George Beaumont. The publication is low priced, and thus calculated to promote a general feeling for the arts, where expensive works are out of the question.

Tallis's Street Views and Pictorial Directory of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Idem.

Is another cheap novelty, the design of which is to afford neat and popular illustrations of architecture throughout the empire, in public buildings, streets, squares, &c., &c. It is prettily and, as far as we see, correctly executed.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, 9th November, 1847.

A SINGULAR coincidence gives all the importance of a species of miracle to two events which, since this morning, have engrossed the attention of the Paris population. News have been received,—brought by the packet, l'Océan—to the effect that M. le Comte Bresson, ambassador of France at the court of the Two Sicilies, had been found dead in his bed, with a gash in his throat produced by a razor. Persons intimately acquainted with M. Bresson assert that he was subject to temporary fits of mental aberration, and that he must have struck himself during one of these attacks of insanity.

On the very same day when this news reached us, another diplomatist of the same rank, M. le Comte Mortier, French Ambassador at Turin, was taken to a lunatic asylum, in consequence of a fearful scene, the details of which are given by the *Débats* in terms which we will abridge. For some time past, many symptoms of a grave character had been noticed in the mental disposition of M. Mortier. He held language and indulged in acts of the greatest violence. Yesterday, he shut himself up with his two children in his bedroom, and armed with a razor, which he now and then would brandish over their heads, and now would threaten to turn against himself, he declared his resolve to kill and die with them. The mother of the unfortunate children was at the door, unable to obtain admission, and expecting almost every minute that he would carry his dreadful threats into execution. The Chancellor of France and the Prefect of Police were soon in attendance, having been apprized by her of the state of things, but they dared not order the door to be broken open, dreading, with reason, lest the very first noise should goad the unfortunate maniac to murder his children or accomplish his threats of suicide. This horrible scene, enacted in the Hotel Chatham, lasted more than three hours. Then only, by gently, and without noise, opening a door which had for a long time remained closed and hidden by the bed curtains, they were enabled to contrive the escape of the poor children one after the other. But the father remained armed with his razor, and his excitement was far from

abating, but, on the contrary, he complained in bitter and energetic terms of the violation of his house. These complaints suggested to the Prefect of Police the felicitous idea of inducing him to write to the Garde des Sceaux (the Minister of Justice), to obtain redress for the supposed illegality. M. Mortier, accordingly, did write, after, however, having taken every precaution to prevent the subtraction of his razor. But his suspicions were lulled by a friendly letter from the Garde des Sceaux, who had been forewarned, and who requested his visit to his hotel to settle with him the terms of the reparation which was due to him. M. Mortier then consented to go down stairs, and, once in the yard, closed the razor and put it in his pocket. This was the moment anxiously expected by the Police Agents to make themselves masters of his person.

Let us turn to less mournful topics:—Our great-grandmothers were addicted to poodles and the small fry of *boudoir* poets; then came the rage for big black-cats and philosophers,—David Hume, by the way, profited by this when he visited the Parisians; next came monkeys and the little abbés, powdered, scented, and pomatumed; later, parrots and political orators had their turn; now it seems that convicts and lions are in vogue. The *Mysteries of Paris* have imparted a peculiar charm to the heroes of the *Bagne* and of the *Cour d'Assises*; but I cannot well trace to its origin the infatuation which makes of Abdallah a great personage. And who is Abdallah? will you inquire.—Abdallah, the issue of unknown parents, but, doubtless, worthy of their son, is a young lion of the Atlas, for whom his gentleness, his beauty, and the extraordinary dispositions, he testifies for a precocious civilization, have gained admission into the most exclusive circles of Paris, and here he obtains a success which disconcerts the *amour propre* of his two-legged brethren, of those lions of the *Boudoir* whom vaudevilles and novels vainly strive to represent as very dangerous. Abdallah, less conceited than most of them, is, in consequence, much more welcome; and his ever-increasing popularity, seems to threaten discomfiture for the race of King Charles' breed.

The *Théâtre Français* continues its rehearsals of the tragedy of Mme. de Girardin. We know not whether her *Cleopatra* will deserve the epigram formerly bestowed upon another tragedy written on the same subject. The author being very wealthy, albeit a poet, had caused to be constructed by the celebrated machinist, Vaucanson, an asp perfectly imitated, whose movements, whose brilliant eyes, quivering tongue, and especially whose sharp hissing were intended to render the catastrophe most striking for the spectators. He placed much reliance upon this important accessory. But his tragedy failed, nevertheless, in consequence of the very sensible remark of a wag in the Pit, who, after listening to the serpent, sung out aloud, "I'm of his opinion!"

In the meanwhile the representation of the *Aristocrates*, by M. Etienne Arago, are continued. On the first day of its production, one of his friends, alluding to the illustrious brother of the author, "Ceci n'est pas de l'Observatoire," said he, "mais de l'observation."

You must be acquainted, for I believe it has been translated into English, with the last novel of M. Eugene Sue, *Martin*, or the *Memoirs of a Valet-de-chambre*. He has concocted from that novel, with the help of M. Gouboas, his best collaborateur, an enormous melodrama, entitled *Martin et Bamboche*. The *Théâtre de la Gaîté*, where this play has been produced, spared no pains to attract the public. The decorations have cost enormous sums; the scenic arrangements are more complicated than can be imagined, but it is to be feared that all this money

has been spent and all these pains have been taken in vain. There was not in the novel, and there is not in the play, that quantum of novelty or of originality which is indispensable for a succès de vogue.

A translation of *Tales of the Colonies*, by Mr. Rowercroft, has just been published. We have also had the production of the *Memoirs of Napoleon's Captivity in St. Helena*, by the Comte Montholon. The most curious part of it, I think, is the almost incredible narrative of an adventure which befell the man of destiny. After the siege of Toulon he found himself in Paris without money, exposed to the ill-will of Government, and in a most despairing state of mind. His mother, compelled to fly from Corsica, wrote to him from Marseilles, saying she was absolutely without resources, and that, struggling with penury, she knew not how to protect the honour of her daughters, all of whom were very handsome, and were exposed to many perils. Napoleon seeing no possible issue from this deplorable situation, determined upon suicide. At night he was moodily lounging about the Quais on the banks of the Seine, reproaching himself with his weakness, but unable to overcome it, when he accidentally stumbled against a man dressed as a mason, who, in consequence, having looked more attentively at him, suddenly threw his arms round his neck. The man turned out to be an old schoolfellow, who had emigrated during the Revolution, and had secretly come to Paris to see his mother. He noticed the sad, wild, wretched look of his friend, he pressed him with questions, wrung from him the secret cause of his despair, and suddenly opening his shabby coat, exhibited 30,000*fr.* in gold, which he offered to extricate him from his embarrassments. Napoleon took the money, without any further reflection than the consciousness of unexpected deliverance: he ran home, enclosed it to his mother, and then only bethought himself of seeking his generous friend to thank him. That young man had disappeared. Napoleon never saw or heard of him for fifteen years. Then he found him concealed in a secluded and modest retreat, and busy with horticulture. The dread of being called away from his pursuits by the gratitude of the emperor, had prevented him from seeking him. The emperor was reduced to compel his acceptance of 300,000*fr.* by way of reimbursement, and of the place of General Administrator of Crown Gardens, with a yearly income of 30,000*fr.* The name of this rare man was Demasis.

Rapport Annuel fait à la Société Asiatique, &c.
Par M. Jules Mohl, Membre de L'Institut.
Paris.

This interesting view of the past, present, and future in connection with the Asiatic Society of Paris, has been worthily separated from its Journal of Transactions for separate publication. It is an exceedingly well written document, and very comprehensive, temperately looking at the difficulties which time has overcome, and the exaggerated hopes, incident to all new enterprises, which have disappeared. The death of the President, Amédée Janbert, the successor of Silvestre de Sacy, is lamented; and then the proceedings of German, English, and Indian Institutions having similar objects for their labours, are succinctly and clearly passed under notice. The Assyrian inscriptions naturally attract much attention, and in the end the author suggests a complete plan of exploration by properly prepared individuals sent out by Government, and whose head-quarters should be at Bagdad to investigate the remains of ancient Babylonia; at Damascus, to inquire into libraries there, supposed to contain many valuable and unknown works, imagined to be lost; also at Lebanon, for the investigation of Syria; at Hamadan, for ancient Media, and the ruins of Ecbatana; at Yezd or

Kirman, for the literature of Zoroaster, and Zend and Peshlevi books; at Benares, and, in short, at various important points from which these important pursuits could be carried on with the greatest prospects of successful results.

Whether this project will be adopted or not, we cannot tell.

M. Mohl observes upon the high prices of works relating to expeditions published at the expense of the Government, whose presentations of copies only go to enrich the wealthy depositaries, whilst the poorer depôts and the many are excluded by the expense. He suggests cheaper issues: and we would venture to add a similar suggestion to our rulers at home, who impart official aid to similar publications in this country.

Archæology in Rome.—The Pope has appointed Signore F. Orioli, distinguished by his researches in Etruscan antiquities, to the Professorship of Archæology at Rome, which has been vacant since the death of M. Nibby.

The University of Dorpat, the resort for education of the sons of the higher Polish families, has been dissolved,—it is reported by order of the Emperor of Russia.

The anniversary meeting of the University of Athens presents a flattering report of the progress of 300 students, (50 more than the previous year,) and of great accessions to the library, presented by foreign states, &c.

The University of Bonn numbers several princes among its students now, viz., Prince Frederic of Prussia, who is holding his third term; Frederic, Prince of Baden; and Frederic, Prince of Hesse Homburg. Alexander, Prince of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Saxony, and Prince William of Mecklenburg Schwerin, have entered their names for the winter semestre. The course of instruction has been much extended.

Servia.—The New Testament has, for the first time, been translated into the Servian language, by Dr. Wuk Stephanowitsch Koradschitsch. It is from the ancient Slavonian version, compared with the Greek.

Herculaneum, and Pompeii.—The lovers of antiquities will be glad to hear that the elaborate engravings of H. Roux, *aidé*, with explanatory text by L. Barré, are to be published in distinct parts. The work comprises, as a whole, a complete collection of the paintings, mosaics, and bronzes discovered there; but the division into 9 departments, each complete in itself, is as follows:—1. Paintings; first series, Architectonic Ornaments, 110 plates.—2. Paintings; second series, groups of figures, 150 plates.—3. Paintings; third series, single figures, 124 plates.—4. Paintings; fourth series, Friezes, and various ornaments, 60 plates.—5. Paintings; fifth series, Landscapes, 30 plates.—6. Paintings; sixth series, Mosaics, 32 plates.—7. Bronzes; first series, Statues, 111 plates.—8. Bronzes; second series, Busts, 22 plates.—9. Bronzes; third series, Lamps, Utensils, &c., 101 plates.

Discovery of Valuable Paintings.—The director of the Louvain Academy of the Fine Arts has just discovered, in the church of Corbeek Dyle, an interesting monument of Belgian art. It is composed of six panels, which, in closing, cover different niches containing sculptures in gilt wood. The subject of the twelve paintings (for each of the panels is painted on each side,) is the legend of St. Stephen. This work of art dates from the 14th century. The paintings are in water colours. The director of the above Academy has forwarded a report to the government respecting the discovery in question.

The Library of Count Mejin has been purchased by the King of Prussia, for 40,000 dollars. It comprises many thousand volumes, and possesses the most complete collection extant of the Aldine editions, the greater number of which were printed upon parchment; a collection of

more than 300 Editions Principes of the 15th century; a series of above 1000 Greek and Latin works of the greatest rarity of the 15th and 16th centuries, and scarce and splendid editions of every kind.

A *Société de Lecture* has been formed at Brussels, for the purpose of upholding the rights of national authors, and publishing the works of Flemish and French writers. Do they mean to put an end to the shameful piracy of foreign books?

Fall of Frogs.—A considerable fall of frogs took place near Metz, on the night of the 16th, during a violent storm. The phenomenon is not explained, but it is suggested that the frogs might have been raised by a waterspout from an extensive marsh in the neighbourhood, and then distributed by its dispersion. The name of the adjacent village is Vaux;—not whence Lord Brougham takes his title.

Miracles.—Miracles so far from ceasing or being confined to the Roman Catholics of Germany, through Prince Hohenlohe and the seamless shirt, have it appears been extended to the far East and Jewish workers. The *Archives Israélites de France* vouches for the truth of the following tale from Oran, where, it asserts, all the inhabitants, Jews, Christians, and Mussulmans were witnesses to it. The story relates that an apparition of a certain Rabbi Baruch not only by seizing his horse's bridle, and threatening him when on his way to the job, prevented Hassan Bey from putting all the Jews to death for favouring the French, but restored a loathsome cripple of 30 years, to perfect health and strength, so that he, Galli Reboul by name, is now honoured as a saint.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

The Poor Man's Guardian, No. 1, merits our welcome and hearty encouragement. Charity hitherto, great as it has been in this country, has nevertheless had only a capricious and partial development. The poor laws have aggravated as much as they have relieved the distresses of the multitude, and private benevolence could but ill fill up the dismal chasms left by public provision. Well might we say with Shakspeare,

"The disease of all-shunned Poverty,
Walks like Contempt alone;"

but if such measures as are described in this Journal are closely and vigorously continued, such can be the case no longer. The miseries endured by the poor and destitute will be brought home to the knowledge, if not to the sympathies of every class, and it will be seen whether the general feeling is to abandon them to their utter wretchedness, or adopt a system to save them from famine and death. A letter from Mr. Charles Cochrane gives the details of personal visits by night to St. Martin's workhouse, and those of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster, St. Giles', Bloomsbury, Mary-le-bone, and the East London Union, Aldersgate; and such scenes of nudity, starvation, and horror were witnessed as were enough to curdle the blood in every human heart. This is the right way to go to work. Unvarnished facts like these are far more convincing than all the melting eloquence that can be displayed in print, or pulpit, or public meeting. There are hundreds of our fellow creatures, and winter approaching too, lying naked, and hungry, and diseased, and perishing, every night, on the cold damp earth, before the doors of asylums which can harbour no more of the Pariah legion, or refuse to admit them to the repulsive accommodation of these sinks of sin and shame and miserable succour. It looks as if the frame of society were broken up; as if the severely burthened rates paid by the middle orders did little or no good; and as if apathy had usurped the place of humanity, and we lived, not in a land of christians, but

of barbarous savages. Let us hope that the efforts now making to expose the gangrene, will do so effectually, and that the consequence will be a concentration of universal regard to this terrible state of things, with a view to provide efficient remedies. The work is begun: Heaven prosper it till it can truly be said

"We have done deeds of charity; made peace of enmity, Fair love of hate."

It will be happy for England when this may be her boast; for there is much danger in much suffering.

Difference between Englishmen and Americans.—The *Literary World*, New York Journal, of the 2nd ult., draws the following picture of the difference between the Britishers and the countrymen of the writer:

"Our mercurial and excitable American race with its cold English exterior, Bull, while puzzled by the latter, unconsciously feels to be even more the antipodes of his own than that of the Frenchman or the Italian; and to abuse it, therefore, always gives a secret satisfaction to his self-love. The traits of blood, like the blossoms of some bulbous plants, manifest themselves differently with difference of climate, and transplantation develops the characteristics alike of trees and of men in changed proportions from those which marked their normal conditions. The Norman impulsiveness which our glowing skies have fostered to so remarkable a degree, and caused to predominate in the American temperament, is constantly more and more severing us from the Saxon matter-of-factitude which marks the homestead branch of what two hundred years ago was one family. The very figure and make of the American has come back to the Norman type; and even as in the time of Edward Longhanks, the squatty Saxon still hated the 'tall-walking Norman,' so the long-limbed Yankee race now irritate his descendant by their political stride. The homogeneity of the present English race is based upon its Saxon element—the homogeneity (what there is of it) of the American is recognisable chiefly in its Norman attributes. It took centuries, within the confines of that narrow island, to blend these two families into one people; it has taken but a few generations in our broad regions to separate them again into distinct types. They did not mix genially at first. They never can mix sympathetically again. Speaking the same language, and with the same common ancestry for the term of centuries, we are now two as distinct people as any beneath the sun; and instead of our fusing together again we shall only crystallise more severely into characters equally diverse and independent of each other. If the English would but recognise this incontrovertible natural law, we should soon begin to receive the courtesy at their hands which they accord to stranger nations which have never been identified with themselves.

"Let the Englishman learn to look upon America not as a more flourishing and envied part of the British Empire; but as a Dominion marching to parallel sway without necessarily jostling with his own, and that mean depreciating spirit with which he delights to speak of American matters—a spirit which is fast lowering the standard of English taste and feeling, must at once die out.

ORIGINAL

AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

SCHILLER'S CHARACTER OF GOETHE.

Schiller's Correspondence with Körner.

THE second volume of this interesting work has followed immediately after the first. It comprises the years 1789—1792, being a period when Schiller entered more fully upon the stage of life, and came into contact with a number of public

and private characters of the day. He was at that time Professor of the University of Jena, a historical writer, a follower of the Philosophy of Kant, and the translator of Euripides and Virgil. His correspondence with his friend, therefore, assumes an increasingly interesting character, and their mutual observations, expressive of their private sentiments of celebrated contemporaries, will be read with pleasure. As a specimen we select their remarks on Goethe:—

"It would make me miserable to be often with Goethe; his feelings never overflow, even for his dearest friend; nothing can bind him, I certainly think he is a first-rate egotist; he possesses the talent of binding men, and of putting them under obligations by little attentions as well as by great ones, but he never commits himself. He makes his existence known by his benevolence, but he does it as if he were a God—he never gives himself. This appears to me to be a studied and systematic mode of action, calculated to foster the most refined enjoyment of self-love. He is one of those persons who ought to be kept at a distance. He is positively hateful to me on this account, although I greatly admire his mind, and think most highly of him. He has awakened within me a peculiar combination of hatred and love, a sentiment not unlike that which Brutus and Cassius must have felt for Cæsar. I would destroy this selfish spirit if I could, and then I should love him with all my heart. Goethe has much influence in inducing me to desire the completion of my poem 'Die Künstler'; his judgment has immense weight with me. He decided favourably on 'The Gods of Greece,' but considered it too long, and in this he was probably right. His mind is mature, and his judgment, so far as I am concerned, is partial, rather against me than for me. Now, since it is especially important to me to hear the truth respecting myself, he is the very man, among all I know, who can render me this service. I think I must encompass him with spies, for I can never question him about myself."

To this Körner wisely replied: "Goethe's character, such as you describe it, has indeed much that is galling, and one must needs summon up all one's pride not to be humbled by such a man, yet it were pity that this should mar your intercourse with him. You may stand boldly before him with the feeling, '*anch io son pittore*,' although his age and habitual command over himself give him a certain superiority. Such an heroic existence as his, is the natural consequence which ensues, when a great man is completely satisfied with all the sources of enjoyment which are without himself, and nothing remains to him save the enjoyment of his own value and his own actions. Men of this calibre you will not often meet with, and surely to come into immediate contact with him, is no small advantage. It is true that there are moments when we are not equal to cope with such a requirement, but be assured that in your best hours, a tension of this kind will be more valuable to you than the complacent feeling which is inspired by a consciousness of your own superiority among men of circumscribed abilities."

BIOGRAPHY.

MR. WATSON, THE SCULPTOR.

THE late Musgrave Lewthwaite Watson was the second son of the late Thomas Watson, Esq., of Hawkesdale Hall, in the county of Cumberland; was born there and educated in the same neighbourhood; article to a respectable solicitor in Carlisle, but soon took a dislike to "Law's dry dusty arts;" forfeited a handsome premium, and applied himself wholly to the study of sculpture,

* This reminds us of Mulder's Reply to Liebig (published by Messrs. Blackwood some months ago) in which the celebrated chemist is treated with as little tenderness as Goethe; and charged with inordinate vanity, the assumption of scientific merits which do not belong to him, and the most unjustifiable envy of his fellow-labourers.

assiduously adhering to the style of Flaxman, to whom the young artist had been introduced as the nephew of the professor's friend and associate, Guy Head. After his arrival in London, Mr. Watson studied closely at the Royal Academy, and was soon well known to the profession as an expert draughtsman as well as modeller, and became an assistant to several of the most eminent sculptors of the day. In 1826, Mr. Watson being then possessed of property left him by his father, he was enabled to pursue his studies in Italy, especially at Rome, where he remained about two years, but his health becoming impaired he returned again to London, where, after incessant study and application to his favourite pursuits, he had obtained a variety of important commissions, including several colossal statues of eminent men, out, alas! death interfered and the master-hand of the sculptor became cold and lifeless! Mr. Watson died, after a few days illness, at his studio in Bidborough-street, Burton Crescent, on Thursday, the 18th ult., in, we believe, the 45th year of his age.

Among the large statues left unfinished we may mention those of Lords Eldon and Stowell, of which works it is curious to note that the commission was given to Chantrey, who died just after sketching out the design. They then fell into the hands of Allan Cunningham, who associated Watson with himself for their execution; and both have died within a short period. Mr. Watson designed a number of bas reliefs from the Greek and Roman classics and from Chaucer and Spenser, of whom he modelled statuettes, as he did also a statue of Flaxman, in whose style he chiefly wrought. Queen Elizabeth, in the Royal Exchange, is by him; the sculpture in Mr. Moxhay's Hall of Commerce, and the gateway at Bowood, the monument to Allan Cunningham in Scotland (exhibited about two years ago), and other productions of merit and genius, as testified by the critiques in the *Literary Gazette* for every exhibition during the last five years. At the time of his death he was employed on a battle-piece, St. Vincent, for one of the compartments of the pedestal to the Nelson column.

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

ANOTHER artist is to be added to our obituary. Mr. Chisholm died at Rothsay, Isle of Bute, where he was engaged in taking portraits for a picture of the great meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, intended for engraving and publication. Mr. Chisholm was F.S.A., and member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. His residence was in Edward's Street, Hampstead Road, where he has left six orphan children utterly destitute. His wife died about half a year ago. It may be remembered that he some time since painted a picture of a Ploughing Match, which attracted much notice from its general merits, and the number of portraits of famous agriculturists introduced into it. It was an unfortunate undertaking for him, as he became entangled in some law proceedings, about the engraving, in which he considered himself ill treated, and the effect was so hurtful to his mind, that he may be said never to have recovered from the disappointment. The picture is now, (we believe) in the gallery of the Duke of Sutherland, at Trentham, and it is but right to add that the artist always acquitted his grace of having any share in the wrong he suffered. Many of his other productions are well known, and have justly been appreciated. The "Cut Foot" is engraved as a not unworthy companion to Wilkie's "Cut Finger." "Leonardo da Vinci expiring in the arms of Francis I.," and exhibited in 1838, deserved, and obtained much admiration. The "Two Dogs," the "Signing of the Covenant in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh," "Queen Mary and the Flower of the Scotch Army," are all compositions

of sterling character, and most honourable to his name; nor ought we to forget his designs to illustrate the Waverley novels, which are remarkable for talent and originality. We presume him to have been between fifty and sixty years of age, and we have to say in conclusion, that like Mr. Watson, he was always spoken of in the *Literary Gazette*, with the praise he merited, for he was no copyist, but thought for himself.

MR. GEORGE WIELAND.

The celebrated pantomimist, died, after a long and severe illness, at the early age of thirty-eight, on Saturday last, leaving a widow and family of six children, who, we fear, will need a share of the public support and sympathy. Mr. Wieland made his theatrical bow, when quite a lad, at the then Cobourg Theatre; but the commencement of his real career was in the pantomime of *Number Nip* at Drury Lane, where he and Chickini at once established themselves in public estimation. Since then he has gone on increasing in public favour, and it will be a difficult task to find a successor worthy to fill his place upon the boards. Poor fellow! often with a crowded audience in shouts at his drollery, he has been suffering almost a martyrdom from ill health; but death, the final conqueror, has now put an end to him and all his troubles.

Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.—This great and greatly celebrated musician died at Leipzig, on Thursday, the 4th, after a brief illness, ending in paralysis of the brain. He was born on the 3rd of February, 1809, and was consequently only in his 38th year. His visit to and performances in London only a few months ago, render the impression of his premature death more vivid, and his genius and private virtues incontestably place him among the immortals in the list of Musical Composers, and among the most generally and sincerely lamented of individuals too early lost to the world which they adorned.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

The stars are climbing up the hill,
Like footsteps of the night;
And, like a child, the little rill
Runs whispering out of sight.
It is an hour when love hath birth—
When hands and hearts are given;
An hour when stars are nearer earth,
And lovers nearer heaven!
When visions of the future glow,
Despite the world's control;
And whispers musical and low
Steal softly o'er the soul!
An hour, all other moments worth,
That life hath ever given;
When heaven's own stars are nearer earth,
And lovers nearer heaven!

CHARLES SWAIN.

IMPROMPTU ON MEETING A BANKER IN THE STREET.

[A new species of immortality.]

Death on his course of slaughter went one day,
But seeing R—rs, did to strike refrain;
And as he passed, I heard the phantom say,
"He has long been dead,—I cannot hit again."

TRUTHA.

THE DRAMA.

Drury Lane.—The overflowing theatre nightly proves that the attraction of M. Julien's concerts is undiminished. On Monday, the first part consisted entirely of a splendid Beethoven selection, which will not only bear many repetitions, but must tend to foster and spread a taste for classical music; the execution by the band was perfect. The two sisters Williams have taken the place of Miss Dolby in the vocal department with considerable éclat; and we recommend all who have not been to these concerts to make haste with their visit, as we see a masquerade on the 22nd is to put a positive stop to them, and to make way for the opera troupe.

Lyceum.—A very happy little drama, called a *Rough Diamond*, was produced here on Monday, in which Mrs. Fitzwilliam made her first appearance at this theatre. Of course she is the *rough diamond*, and we need hardly add that her acting is *polished*. Her reception was most hearty and most heartily deserved; with the able co-operation of Diddear, Buckstone, and Selby, and of Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Fitzwilliam carried the house entirely her own way, and if she is not contented with her perfect success she must be very hard to please—we, however, feel sure that she is not ungrateful to her many friends for her warm reception, *Rough Diamond* as she is.

Princess's.—On Saturday last eight gentlemen under the title of "The Singers of the Pyrenees," were introduced to the public at this theatre, and have repeated their performance every evening this week. Like their Hungarian and Bohemian predecessors they appear in picturesque costume, and sing three national airs (in the French language by-the-by) with a precision truly remarkable. The principal tenor has a range of chest notes of great power, sweetness, and compass, and all the passages executed by him obtain *encores*. The unanimous reception of this Pyrenean band indicated success, and we have only to add that it is superior to any former one that has attempted the picturesque delineation of national song, and is greatly deserving of patronage and support.

Marylebone.—A little farce called *Morning Calls* was produced on Monday, and met with success, more from being very well acted than from intrinsic merit; so, leaving the author alone, we have only to report that Mr. Belton, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Lee, and Misses Huddart and Parker, deserved all the applause they obtained, for the joyous manner in which they carried this trifle to its successful termination.

Astley's.—Founded on Meyerbeer's opera, *The Camp of Silesia*, and called by the same name, an equestrian drama, from the pen of Mr. Stocquer, has been brought out here. It is full of excellent groupings, human and equine, and has interest enough to fix the attention. The scenery is capital, and the *mise-en-scène* reflects great credit on Mr. W. West, under whose direction the drama has been produced. The scenes in the "ring" are varied and amusing as ever, and we were particularly entertained with a very little elephant, not much bigger than a donkey, but which seemed to have as good an idea of performing as many "great ones." A very agreeable evening may be passed at Astley's.

Olympic.—We are glad to hear that this nice little theatre is to be opened, with the Legitimate, under the management of Messrs. Vandenhoff and Wallack. All success attend them in their new undertaking.

The late Richard Peake.—The last drama written by our lamented friend, entitled *Gabrielle, or Italy and Ireland*, is about to be produced at the Adelphi, with the whole strength of the company, and no doubt with a view to be beneficial to the author's destitute family.

The late Mr. Rooke.—A concert selected from the compositions of Mr. Rooke, and particularly from *Amilie*, is in preparation, to be performed for the benefit of his family.

Mrs. Glover, we are sorry to say, has been ordered into the repose of the country, so much indisposed as to render her return to the stage very uncertain. Last and best of our good old school.

Mr. Beale has generously granted the use of Covent Garden Theatre for a performance in aid of the fund for purchasing Shakspeare's House. We expected that the responsibility undertaken by the committee would long since have been terminated by the spontaneous feeling of the public. Truly these are bad times when such a national duty is disregarded.

VARIETIES.

London Improvements.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are taking the preliminary legal steps for opening a new street from the junction of Star Yard, and Bell Yard with Carey Street, into Peter Lane, and also to remove the colonnade of the Quadrant, Regent Street, and new front the houses there.

Glen-Tilt.—A meeting at Perth has come to a resolution to aid the Edinburgh Association, in trying with the Duke of Athol his Grace's asserted right to shut up Glen-Tilt.

The Goodwin Sands Beacon, lately founded on the deeply-sunk iron tube plan invented by Dr. Potts, was utterly swept off by the south-west gale on the night of the 23rd ult.

The De-odorizing Process, matured by Mr. Ellerman, has been submitted to a successful experiment on a large scale at Hackney. The fluid employed completely removes the offensive smell from fecal matter, and even if it does not operate to any extent as a disinfectant, must be a most welcome relief to the olfactory nerves of the London population.

Obituary.—There is something bull-like in an announcement of the death of A— B—, perpetual curate of C—.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Howitt's (Mary) *Children's Year*, square cloth, four illustrations, 5s.—Atkinson's *Hand Book of English Lakes*, foolscap, cloth, 1s. 6d., sewed, 1s.—Graham's *English Spelling*, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.—Labatt's *Essay on Restraint in Management of the Insane*, 8vo, cloth, 3s.—Barnes on the 2nd of Corinthians and Galatians, Cobbin's edition, cloth, 2s. 6d.—An easy Introduction to Railway Mensuration, by E. V. Gardner, royal 8vo, cloth, 16s.—Vaughan's *Sermons*, preached at Harrow school, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.—Salmon's *Treatise on Analytical Geometry*, part I, 8vo, sewed, 5s.—The Commercial Room, by One of Us, foolscap, cloth, 2s. 6d.—Passages in the Life of an English Heiress, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.—The Voice of the Bible Hawker, 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.—The Evangelical Alliance the embodiment of the Spirit of Christendom, 12mo, cloth, 2s.—The Circle of Human Life, translated from the German, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.—Curiosities of Modern Travel, for 1848, 12mo, cloth, 5s.—Domestic Memoirs of a Christian Family, by Henry Tudor, Esq., 8vo, cloth, 12s.—Short Readings, Essays, and Sermons, by Henry Woodward, 8vo, cloth, 12s.—James' Earnest Ministry, third edition, 18mo, cloth, 4s.—Arnold's Short Helps to Daily Devotion, 12mo, cloth, 8s.—Arnold's First Verse Book, part 2, 12mo, 1s.—Brooke's Office of a Notary, 8vo, 21s.—Dwarc on the Statutes, second edition, 8vo, 30s.—Greaves' (C. S.) Act for Juvenile Offenders, 12mo, 4s.—Brown's (Thomas) *Manual of Modern Firearm*, 8vo, cloth, 13s. 6d.—Kitto's (J.) *Pictorial Life of our Saviour*, small 4to.—Shakspeare, edited by C. Knight, new edition, royal 8vo, 13s.—The Playmate, a pleasant Companion for Spare Hours, 3s. 6d.—Ricardo's (J. L.) *Anatomy of Navigation Laws*, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.—Toplady's (A.) *Works*, new edition, 8vo, cloth, 12s.—Xenophon's *Memorabilia of Socrates*, translated by G. B. Wheeler, 12mo, boards, 4s.—Story Without an End, by Sarah Austin, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.—Luck's *Railway Directory*, for 1848, 1s. 6d.—Guesses at Truth, first series, third edition, 12mo, cloth, 6s.—Niebuhr's *Rome*, vol. I, 8vo, cloth, new edition, 16s.—Niebuhr's *Rome*, 5 vols. 8vo, cloth, 74s. 6d.—Lectures on Ancient and Modern History, by F. W. Newman, 2s.—Cathedral Rhymes, 12mo, cloth, 9s.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1847.	h. m. s.	1847.	h. m. s.
Nov. 13 . . .	11 44 24.9	Nov. 17 . . .	11 43 5.2
14 . . .	— 44 33.7	18 . . .	— 45 17.3
15 . . .	— 44 43.4	19 . . .	— 45 30.2
16 . . .	— 44 53.9		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ESPECIAL TO CORRESPONDENTS.—By some accident at the General Post Office, a number of Newspapers, from the imperfect manner in which they were enclosed in them, escaped from their covers, and it could not be ascertained which were the addresses peculiar to each. The Secretary has done his best to remedy this mishap, but we have received despatches which we know nothing about, and covers which must have belonged to what was intended for us. Should omissions occur in consequence, we trust our Correspondents will attribute it to this *mille*.

ERRATUM.—By an oversight in correcting the press, the name of our esteemed correspondent at Makenston, whose letter on the Annual Lecture, granted our pages last week, was spelt *Brown* instead of "Broun."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
THE LAST WEEK.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that in consequence of the Theatre being required for the production of the GRAND OPERA, the Concerts will POSITIVELY TERMINATE NEXT SATURDAY, Nov. 30th.

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

ON MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 15th, in consequence of the great satisfaction evinced on the last occasion, the whole of the first Act of the Concert will be selected from the Works of BEETHOVEN, as performed at the Celebrated BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL, the pieces being varied from those of Monday last.

M. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT.

M. JULLIEN begs most respectfully to announce that his ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, Nov. 16th, when several New Productions will be performed and he will have the honour to PRESENT TO EVERY LADY visiting the DRESS CIRCLE or PRIVATE BOXES, a Copy of a NEW POLKA-MAZURKA, composed expressly for the occasion. Full particulars will be given in the bills of the day.

BAL MASQUE.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE, will take place on MONDAY, November 22nd, and terminate the season.

The Prices of Admission for SPECTATORS, (for whom the Audience portion of the Theatre will, as before, be set apart), will be as on former occasions, viz.,

DRESS CIRCLE,	5s.
BOXES,	3s.
LOWER GALLERY,	2s.
UPPER GALLERY,	1s.
PRIVATE BOXES, from £3 3s. and upwards.	

Persons taking Private Boxes will have the privilege of passing to and from the Ball Room, without extra charge.

Tickets for the Ball, Places, and Private Boxes, may be secured on application to Mr. O'REILLY, at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from 10 till 5 o'clock. Private Boxes also at Mr. MITCHELL'S, Old Bond Street; Mr. SAMS', St. James' Street; and at M. JULLIEN & Co.'s Musical Establishment, 214, Regent Street.

Sherbet, Carrara Water, Coffee, Tea, and Ices will be supplied during the Evening, and at One o'clock the Supper will be served.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

M. JULLIEN'S GRAND ANNUAL BAL
MASQUE,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1847.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1847. M. JULLIEN feels it almost superfluous to enter into a lengthened description of the preparations for this occasion, feeling assured that his Patrons will believe that in the splendour and completeness of its appointments it will at least be equal to the other Entertainments of a like kind, which he has now for several years had the honor of presenting to them. The New and Brilliant Decorations, however, with which the above Theatre has been recently adorned, added to those now specially in preparation for the Ball, will enable M. JULLIEN, on the forthcoming occasion, to provide an Entertainment which he doubts not will be pronounced unequalled by all his former efforts.

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TO VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT:

1 and to ARTISTS.—Messrs. J. and R. McCracken, Foreign Agents, and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Ragnage, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the Shipment of Effects to all parts of the world.

Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office as above. Also in Paris of M. M. Chenue, No. 28, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of 30 years), Packer and Custom House Agent to the French court and to the Musée Royale.

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At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 3d day of November, 1847, the cases of 18 Petitioners were considered, of which 13 were approved, 1 rejected 2 inadmissible, and 2 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 6th of October, SIX DEBTORS, of whom 3 had Wives and 7 Children, have been Discharged from the Prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was £192 9s. 2d.; and the following

BENEFACTIONS RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST REPORT:—
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Sir James Musgrave, Bart. 10 0 0
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JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary.

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II.

ERNEST SINGLETON. By the Author of "Doctor Hookwell." 3 vols. [On the 18th inst.]

III.

THE ADVENTURES OF A GUARDSMAN. By Chas. Cozens. Small 8vo, 7s. 6d.

IV.

ST. ROCHE. Edited by James Morier, Esq. 3 vols. [Now ready.]

V.

THE IMPROVISATORE. By Hans Christian Andersen. From the Original, by Mary Howitt, will form the New Volume of "The Standard Novels and Romances." Complete in One Vol., neatly bound and embellished. 5s. [On the 30th inst.]

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W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh; W. & R. Orr, Arden Corner, and 147, Strand, London; and all Booksellers.

On the 18th of November will be published, price 1s. sewed, THE BRITISH ALMANAC OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for 1848, containing the usual Information, corrected up to November 1.

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